[illegible] RAILWAY
[illegible]ERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
[illegible] Tables of all the Indian
[illegible]m Boats, and Dak Companies,
[illegible] Transit Companies; the Routes
[illegible] principal towns of Northern, Central,
[illegible] Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Pres.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,082—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1890.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pt
2-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
2-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	22-0	13-0
5-0	13-8		25-0	15-0
8-0	16-0		28-0	19-0
4-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	34-0	18-0
8-0	20-0		38-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clare are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th Mar.
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
† BOKHARA	3041	500	P. W. Case	11th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	70	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T Weighell	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
THAMES	4200	800	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.
ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	10th April.
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W Brady	24th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO	—	—	1st June 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th April 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11, March 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
aMEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	G. Boganovica	3,800	550	21st April

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Feb. 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L PERSIA	3517	R. Hutchison	29th Mar.
M BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	T G Knox	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted on with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th Feb. 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O, and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 30th March after arrival of incoming English Mail, the calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Jask Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA" 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th March, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 3rd proximo.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.

For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street Bomba

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

	Tons.	Commander.
S. S. STRAITS OF MAGELLAN	2651	JOHN CLARK,

THIS fine vessel, late "CITY of CARTHAGE." a well known and favourite passenger steamer, will LEAVE BOMBAY for ANTWERP, on or about the 27th instant.

The Cabins and Saloon are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. STEWARDESS CARRIED.

For particulars as to rates of passage, cabin plans, &c. Apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
KIRBY HALL	R. Phillips	2,700	300	5th April 90.

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	15th Apl. 90.

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.

Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 1, 1890.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

THE MACIVOR LINE s. s. "CUBA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL *via* KURRACHEE, with a general cargo, and his DISCHARGING in the PRINCES DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 21, 1890.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each).. Rs 800
Do. do. 10 ,, ,, do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

F. FISCHER & Co.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the in formation of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per yea including postage.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES, &C.

		Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS	from	5	8 to	48	0
BATHS, best London tin, with or without cover, lock and strap	from	6	0 to	37	0
BINOCULAR GLASSES and TELESCOPES	from	30	0 to	180	0
CAMP CHAIRS of wood to fold up	from	5	8 to	22	8
CLOTHES and COURIER BAGS	from	4	8 to	21	8
COCOA, COFFEE and TEA	per packet from	0	10 to	6	12
CORK-SCREWS and LEVER KNIVES	from	0	12 to	5	4
DECK SHOES	per pair	3	0		
,, CHAIRS	each from	3	8 to	13	0
DIRTY LINEN BAGS	from	4	8 to	5	0
DRESSING BAGS and DRESSING CASES	from	22	8 to	500	0
HAMMOCKS	from	10	0 to	16	8
HOLD ALLS and VALISES	from	25	0 to	42	0
KNIVES, POCKET, CAMP, etc	from	1	8 to	21	0
MARINE SOAP, SOAP CASE, etc	from	0	14 to	2	8
MEDICINE CHESTS, in Mahogany, Oak, or Solid Leather	from	5	8 to	150	0
MILK, CONDENSED, SWISS	per tin, each 7 as ; per doz.			5	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, LEATHER, STEEL, etc	from	14	8 to	68	0
OPERA GLASSES	from	20	0 to	75	0
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Fish, Meats, Pates, Sausages, etc	from	0	6 to	3	4
PIPES, CIGARS, and TOBACCOS of every description.					
POCKET CANTEENS, completely fitted.					
POCKET FILTERS, complete in case	from	5	0 to	5	8
POCKET DRAM FLASKS	from	2	8 to	35	0
PORTMANTEAUX, Basil, Black or Solid Leather	from	20	0 to	100	0
RAZORS and SHAVING BRUSHES	from	1	2 to	16	0
RAILWAY KEYS	from	0	12 to	1	4
RAILWAY RUGS	from	7	8 to	40	0
SOVEREIGN CASES	from	2	12 to	10	0
SPONGE, TURKEY and HONEYCOMB	from	1	8 to	20	0
SPONGE BAGS	from	0	14 to	2	4
STATIONERY of every description by the best makers.					
SWIMMING BELTS	each	6	0		
SYPHON TAPS, German Silver or Electro-plated	from	4	0 to	6	0
TEA and COFFEE POTS	from	1	14 to	15	0
TIFFIN BASKETS, completely fitted	from	20	0 to	52	0
TRAVELLING CAPS	from	2	8 to	3	0
UMBRELLAS and WATERPROOF CLOTHING of superior manufacture.					
UNIFORM CASES	from	16	0 to	38	0

WINE, SPIRITS and LIQUORS OF THE BEST BRANDS AND OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WRITING CASES AND DESKS,
Specially fitted for the use of
TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRUNKS FOR CABIN OR RAIL. HAT CASES, BAGS,-HOLD-ALLS.

HIGH-CLASS GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

12½ per cent. CASH DISCOUNT.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Canvas	27	0 to	36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40	0 to	50	0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45	0 to	50	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS or Imperials	45	0 to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUX, Self-closing	55	0 to	125	0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, tan waterproof canvas	30	0 to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38	0 to	44	0
GLADSTONE or EXPANDING BAGS	36	0 to	56	0
HIDE HAND or CARRIAGE BAGS	12	0 to	29	0
COURIER BAGS	10	0 to	14	0
WIDE OPENING BAGS, best hide leather	20	0 to	29	0
LADIES' FITTED TOILET BAGS	65	0 to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO BAGS, Sterling Silver fittings	100	0 to	175	0
GENTS' FITTED BAGS	75	0 to	150	0
GENTS' SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES	19	0 to	40	8
TAN or WHITE BAGS, for soiled linen	5	12 to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6	8 to	20	0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	24	0 to	27	0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	12	8	...	
The SHIKAR or HUNTING KIT BAG, Solid Brown Hide, very Roomy	32	0 to	36	0

HOAR & CO., {TRUNK & BAG IMPORTERS,} BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount

THE PIANOFORTES BY MESSRS. J. BLUETHNER OF LEIPZIG

ARE acknowledged by Professionals to be the finest toned PIANOS ever manufactured, and we guarantee them to keep in tune for a longer period than even the highest priced PIANOS.

The PIANOFORTE FACTORY OF MESSRS. J. BLUETHNER is the largest in Europe and turns out over 3,000 Instruments yearly, which is equal to 250 monthly, 10 daily, or one PIANO every working hour of the day.

We beg to invite Inspection of the second Shipment of these splendid instruments, just to hand.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE AT

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE INDIAN EMPIRE AND BURMAH FOR
MESSRS. J. BLUETHNER'S
WORLD RENOWNED PIANOFORTES.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD., CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR "LIGHT HOT WEATHER WINES"

CHASSELAS
GRAVES
BEAUNE
DEJEUNER CLARET
CHABLIS
CAPRI.

Please send for Price List.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

WHY SHOULD WE CARE FOR INFLUENZA OR ANY OTHER FEVER?

READ THE FOLLOWING UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL FROM THE "JAM-E-JAMSHED," THE LEADING VERNACULAR PAPER :—

4th March, 1890.

"NEARLY 80 HANDS of our establishment were suffering, one after another from FEVER. At this crisis, we made FREE USE of Dr. BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, an infallible remedy and a well known specific, which WORKS WONDERS in cases of FEVER and AGUE, and we feel unbounded pleasure to announce that it proved WONDERFULLY EFFICACIOUS in each case......So from our own experience of the immediate cure it affected on our men, we most willingly recommended this medicine for public good."

BATLIVALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE, as BATLIVALLA's AGUE PILLS, may be had from Dr. H. L. BATLIVALLA'S MATOONGA DISPENSARY, Dadur. Also of Messrs. KEMP and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., &c., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per Bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & Co.'s ESTABLISHMENTS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY.

Medicines may be obtained as usual.

TREACHER AND CO'S
SCARVES AND TIES.

OUR Stock in this Department is specially selected from one of the first London Houses, and for Quality, Style, and Cheapness, is unequalled by any other House in India.

KNOT, RING, OR PIN SCARVES.
In Rich Plain Coloured and Black Silk and Satin.

	Rs.	a.
A large variety of Fancy Patterns...each from	2	0

KNOT OR PIN SCARVES.
Latest Novelties and Stylish Patterns now to hand.

Ascot Pattern, White Satin, with Fancy Coloured Spots, &c...from	2	0
Do. White Silk, do. ...from	2	0
Do. Black Satin with Coloured Silk Stripes from	2	0
Do. Silk and Satin, Broad Stripes, the Gymkhana Colours ...from	2	0
Do. Crimson and Blue Stripes ...from	2	0
Do. Plain White Silk ...from	2	0
Do, Black Satin...from	2	0
Do. Rich Corded Black Silk ...from	2	0
Nautical Pattern, in Black Silk, Satin, and other Fancy Colours...from	2	4
Jourdain Pattern, a good selection of latest Shades and Colours ...from	2	0
Four-in Hand Pattern, Rich Silk, Fancy Mat Designs ...from	3	0
Windsor Pattern, in Silk or Satin ...from	2	4

PIN SCARVES.
(READY MADE UP.)
In Plain Coloured, and Black Silk and Satin Fancy Spots and Stylish New Patterns.

	Rs.	as.
The Burlington—Lounge—Wolverton. Rs. 2-4 to	3	12
Washing Scarves in a variety of Shapes and Fancy Colours—Oxford Pattern, White Cambric, with Coloured Spots, Stars, Stripes &c., &c., ...each	0	10
Ditto French Coloured Print Ties ... ,,	0	6
Ditto White Silk... ,,	2	0
Ditto Fancy Stripes with Silk Insertion ... ,,	1	4
Washing Pin Scarves made up ...from	0	6

MADE-UP BOWS.
For Day or Evening Wear, in Various Shapes.

The Park The Opera The Army	In a large variety of Plain Coloured and Fancy Patterns...from	1	8

DRESS TIES OR BOWS.

White Cambric Ties, various Widths ...each	0	8
Ditto Bows do. ... ,,	0	10
Black Silk, or Satin Mess Ties, all widths, from	0	12
Ditto Bows do. ,,	0	12

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.,
(Wholesale and Retail Exporters and Importers)

CIGARS !
CIGARS ! !
CIGARS ! ! !

Without exception acknowledged to be the cheapest and best in the market.

The choicest brands of pure
JAVA !
SUMATRA ! !
DINDIGUL ! ! !

PONDICHERY AND TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

Elegant in shape and of delicate aroma.

NOTE.—Over 20 per cent. below the usual market prices.

Price List and Samples, on application, sent to all outstation clients free.

Apply
SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.,
4, Medows Street, Fort,
and
221, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT. LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA

IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m. 8 annas.
Nights from 8-30 to 11 p.m. Re. 1.
(Unless otherwise advertised).

SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30; and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 to 4, Childrens' Matinee. Children under 12, free. Adults, 8 Annas.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 26th March, 1890. The MORNING SESSIONS hitherto held from 7. to 9 a. m. for Gentlemen and from 10 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. for Ladies will be discontinued, but, there will be a special session of Instruction for Ladies and Gentlemen from 7 to 10-30 a. m. daily except Saturday. ADMISSION 8 ANNAS. SKATES FREE.

ON MONDAY
THE GREAT EASTER HOLIDAY
We respectfully invite everybody to visit Our Rink
MASKED
As our 1st GRAND MASK CARNIVAL
takes place on that date.

On this occasion we intend to present a Number of BEAUTIFUL PRIZES
For the most GROTESQUE MASK,
For the most GRACEFUL LADY SKATER,
For the best GENTLEMAN FANCY SKATER,
For the fastest LADY SKATER.
Each Masked Skater to receive a most HANDSOME "BON BON"

At the earnest request of our Friends
OUR DANCE PROGRAMME
Has been lengthened, and we intend to have dancing from MIDNIGHT to 1-30 a.m. for which we have engaged a
SPECIAL BRASS BAND of 25 PERFORMERS.

Prices of Admission End and Balcony Rs. 5. Front Row Rs. 4; Second Row Rs. 3; Back Seats Rs. 2.

Secure your tickets early

The Session from 8-30 to 11 on FRIDAY NIGHT next, has been formed into an "Invitation Night" for the Officers and Men of the Royal Navy of the Station.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
REAR ADMIRAL THE HON'BLE
SIR E. R. FREMANTLE K.C.B., C.M.G.,
Naval Commander-in-Chief,
THE HON. LADY FREMANTLE,
CAPTAIN THE HON. A. G. CURZON-HOWE, R. N.,
AND
OFFICERS of H. M. S. "Boadicea."

H. M. S. "BOADICEA'S" AMATEUR DRAMATIC COMPANY.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
MARCH 27th, and 28th at 9 p.m. precisely.

THE CELEBRATED FARCE IN ONE ACT
TURN HIM OUT.

THE SENSATIONAL MELODRAMA IN TWO ACTS
THE GOLDEN FARMER
OR,
THE LAST CRIME.

Full Cast of Characters will be duly announced.
Part proceeds will be given to Local Charities.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Re. 1; Annas 8.
Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.
The General Manager, or at the Novelty Theatre.

General Manager: Mr. G. A. JENNINGS, R.N.,

Produced under the Presidency of Captain the Hon'ble A. G. Curzon Howe, R. N.

APOLLO BUNDER.

ON account of the EXTRA DUTY levied on SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, &c., we beg to give notice that Rs. 2 EXTRA PER CASE will be CHARGED from THIS DATE.

GREEN & READ,
March 24, 1890.

NOTICE—LADIES and GENTLEMEN. desirous of being present at the Appollo Bunder, on the 28th instant, on the occasion of the departure of His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT EDWARD CHRISTIAN VICTOR OF WALES, are REQUESTED to APPLY for CARDS OF ADMISSION to the undersigned as soon as possible, No Cards will be issued after the 27th instant.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, 24th March, 1890.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR BOOK READERS

SELLING OFF

OWING TO LIQUIDATION
NOVEL at Annas 6½ per Shilling
ALL OTHER BOOKS at annas 7 per Shilling

EVERYTHING
GREATLY REDUCED
IN PRICE.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
(In Liquidation.)
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

There will be an Election:

IN JULY, to TEN EXHIBITIONS for the SONS OF OFFICERS, of the annual value of £50, open to boys who on June 18th, are over 12 and under 14.

In OCTOBER to SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS. The Open Scholarships are of the Annual Value of £50. For particulars, application should be made to The Bursar, Wellington College, Workingham.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all others Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO
FOLLOWING INDIAN NEWSPAPERS
THROUGH
THE BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY
ON SECOND DAY OF ISSUE.

The *Bombay Gazette* (Bombay	Rs. 36	Inclusive of Postage.
The *Times of India* (Bombay)	Rs. 36	
The *Civil and Military Gazette* (Lahore)........................	Rs. 36	
The *Englishman* (Calcutta) ..	Rs. 36	
The *Madras Mail* (Madras) .,	Rs. 36	
The *Pioneer* (Allahabad)......	Rs. 36	

The Papers as arranged are posted from places where they are published. 1,000 copies of above Newspapers are circulated by the Library and its Branches DAILY on day of issue among local Subscribers and posted on second day to Mofussil Subscribers. The library can increase the number of copies to 10,000 if required.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BEING desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as GARDENER in INDIA, I shall be pleased to hear from any Lady or Gentleman requiring one, who would pay my fare out; my age is 25; have been in present situation over 5 years, 4 years as foreman. Alfred Golding, aged 23 living at same address over 4 years, also seeks a situation. Please address to JAS. MANSELL, The Gardens, Leigham Court, Streatham Hill, London, England.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per share for the year ended 31st December, 1889, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1890, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on 24th March, 1890, on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board,
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, 25th March, 1890.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, convened for Tuesday the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., is unavoidably POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 31st idem, at the same hour.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
SECRETARY.
Bombay, 24th March, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
ILLUMINATIONS IN BOMBAY ON WEDNESDAY THE 26TH INSTANT.

THE public are hereby informed that for the convenience of Visitors to Bombay TO SEE the ILLUMINATIONS on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant ADDITIONAL TRAINS will RUN between DADAR and BYCULLA and BOMBAY, as may be necessary up to a late hour on that night.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Twenty-fourth of March, 1890.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

VISIT OF
H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.
FLOWER SHOW, HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.
MARCH 26TH to 29TH.
ENTRANCE FREE TO THE MUSEUM AND OUTER GARDEN.

For admission to the inner Garden, including Flower Show and Horse Show enclosures the following fees will be charged except TO ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS:—

WEDNESDAY, March 26th.........	One Rupee
THURSDAY, March 27th...........	One Rupee
FRIDAY, March 28th...............	Four Annas
SATURDAY, March 29th.........	Two Annas

CHILDREN ON ALL DAYS HALF PRICE.

Family tickets to admit five persons for all four days.............................Five Rupees.

Special arrangements have been made to admit private Carriages beyond the barrier on a payment of One Rupee for each Carriage including Coachman and Syce.

Tickets can be obtained either at the Entrance to the Gardens, or from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

No charge for horses and carriages entering to compete for prizes at the Show.

For Attractions and Prizes, see detailed Programme.

Note.—For the convenience of Purdah Ladies between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.. on Friday only Ladies will be admitted.

VISIT OF H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR

TO THE

VICTORIA GARDENS, GRAND HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW

AND

FLOWER SHOW.

Open daily from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., from Wednesday, 26th, to Saturday, 29th March, inclusive,

PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.
Judging of the Horses and Cattle, at 7 a.m.
Jumping and Driving Competition, at 4-30 p.m.
Grand Display of Plants and Flowers, Morning and Evening.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27.
Reception of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, 4-45 p.m.
Inspection of the Flower Show, 4-45 p.m.
Grand Parade of the Horses, 5-15 p.m.
Jumping and Driving Competition, 5-30 p.m.
Special Exhibit of Cut Flowers and Table Decorations.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28.
Private view for Purdah Ladies, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29.
Distribution of Prizes and Diplomas, 5 p.m.

Bands will be in attendance, in various parts of the Garden, during the afternoon, on all Four Days.
European Refreshments by F. PELLITI.
Native Refreshments by SHAPOORJEE HORMUSJEE.

HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW, VICTORIA GARDENS.

NOTICE.

ALL ANIMALS intended for EXHIBITION should be sent to the show TO-DAY (TUESDAY) as the JUDGING COMMENCES TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY AT 7 a.m.

CARRIAGES and HORSES for COMPETITION are to be on the ground not later than four o'clock on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENING (the 26th and 27th inst.)

The JUMPING and DRIVING COMPETITIONS will take place on Wednesday and Thursday at 5 p.m.

HORSES PONIES and TURNOUTS should be on the ground both days by 4.30 p. m.

HORSES, for DRIVING and JUMPING COMPETITIONS are not required to be left on the ground after such competitions.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.

ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!
It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle, Re 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.

SCHOOL OF ART, ESPLANADE.

The Society will pay freight on specimens of work done BY THE WOMEN OF INDIA, and will receive them as a special case up to the 20th instant.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION,

(School of Art, Esplanade).

THE Conversazione which is open to members only, (each of whom can admit two ladies). will be held at 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1890. The Exhibition will be declared open at 5 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 29th, by H. E. the Governor.

Rare specimens of Persian, Indian, Chinese, Japanese and Burmese Art on view.

	Rs.	a.
Tickets of Membership.............	10	0
Season Ticket..............................	2	
Admission	0	8

To be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

FOURTH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

THE dates of the FOURTH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT of the Western India Volunteer Athletic Association HAVE FURTHER BEEN ALTERED TO TUESDAY the 25th and WEDNESDAY the 26th instant.

By order of the Executive Committee,
E. W. FERN.
Honorary Secretary, W. I. V. A. A.

NOTICE.

A DRAFTSMAN is REQUIRED for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Poona and Kirkee.

2. Salary from Rs. 70 to 80, according to the qualifications.

3. Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, should be submitted to the undersigned by the 10th April, 1890.

E. K. REINOLD, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, P. & K.
Office of the Ex. Engr., M. W. P. & K. Poona, 22nd March, 1890.

NEOSOTE.

THE NEW ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT.

"NEOSOTE POWDER," more Antiseptic than ordinary twenty per cent. powder.

"Neosote Liquid" of equal strength.

The "Water Neosoter," the simplest apparatus for applying this new and powerful Disinfectant. One gallon of "Neosote Liquid" suffices for about 1,000 gallons of water.

Price for one cwt. Cask of Powder ......Rs. 5½
For 5 gallon Drum of Liquid.............. " 5½
Much cheaper if taken in quantity.

Agents,
ROGERS & Co.,
Hummum Street, Fort.

KWONG SANG LOONG,

DEALER in China curiosities of different kinds, Fancy Fans, best China Teas, Gold and Silver ornaments especially made in China, guaranteed of pure silver and eighteen ct. gold, good Manilla Cigars, and other sundries, with moderate prices, worth seeing and presenting, good Silk Handkerchiefs with embroidery work, and best Silk Piece-goods, &c. &c, Nos. 398-400, out Fort, Abdool Rahiman Street, Bombay,

---

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£465,250
RESERVE FUND	£120,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for save custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. John Bell-Irving.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.
S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
J. S. Moses, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
N. A. Siebs, Esq.
E. A. Solomon, Esq.
Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Peking
Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
Lyons.
Manila.
New York.
Hamburg
Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco.
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c. on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Tan Suede Court Shoes, Soft and durable	7	0
Ladies' Grey Suede do.	7	0
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes jet beaded Toes	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Gold beaded Toes...	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Steel beaded Toes..	9	8
Ladies' Glace Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality...	12	8
Ladies' Russian Hide Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality.. ...	11	8
Ladies' Russia Hide Court Shoes finest quality	8	0
Ladies' Red Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Blue Morocco Court Shoes do.	8	0
Ladies' Fancy Worked Velvet Slippers Various Colours	4	8
Ladies' Soft Glace Slippers	5	0
Lutitian Cream for Brown or Russia Shoes...	1	8

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

FREE FROM MERCURY.

FOR DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUSNESS.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

QUININE BITTERS—The Safest Patent Medicine.

QUININE BITTERS—Free from Mercury.

QUININE BITTERS—The oldest patent Medicine.

QUININE BITTERS—The best family Tonic.

QUININE BITTERS—For Liver.

QUININE BITTERS—For Bile.

QUININE BITTERS—For Indigestion.

QUININE BITTERS—For Dyspepsia.

QUININE BITTERS—For impaired appetite.

QUININE BITTERS—For every sorts of fevers.

QUININE BITTERS—In use amongst all classes.

QUININE BITTERS—For all ages.

QUININE BITTERS—For both sexes.

QUININE BITTERS—For nervous disorders.

QUININE BITTERS—For pains in the back and chest.

QUININE BITTERS—For all cattarhs.

QUININE BITTERS—For heartburns.

QUININE BITTERS—Can be had in Bottles worth one Rupee and bigger size worth wo Rupees only.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—The safest aperient.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Tasteless.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Very mild but safe and certain.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—For impaired appetite.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Suited for all ages.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—For both sexes.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—An excellent substitute for Castor Oil.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Relieve headache.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can safely be used with Quinine Bitters.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can be had in Bottles worth twelve annas only.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Very effective.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Easily taken by children.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Kills all sorts of Worms.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Removes worms at the same time.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Tasteless.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Cause no Nausea or Vomitting.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—May be had in boxes worth twelve annas only.

All these can be had from every Chemist & Druggists References for the same can be made to Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7. Third. Bhoiwada, or to the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co., Ld., Llanelly, S. Wales.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

41, Meadows Street, Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m. precisely, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in shop No.— in Military Square, the whole of the Stock in Trade of a Tailoring shop closing business, the same consisting of pieces of casumere, twill, flannel, checks, drill, socks, handkerchiefs, hats and bonnets, neckties scarphs shirts, towells &c. also one Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine, and whole of the shop furniture.

Terms cash on or before delivery.

As WEDNESDAY next, the 26th inst., is to be observed as a public holiday the undermentioned sale fixed for that day will be ADJOURNED, and will take place positively on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April next.

SALE of two vacant pieces of land in very close proximity to the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

High Court Suit, No. 258 of 1887.
Pranjivandas Samuldas and others ....Plaintiffs,
vs.
Govind Ramjee.....................................Defendant.

Under instructions of the receiver in the above suit, and on account and at the risk of Govind Ramjee, the defendant and first purchaser, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract) on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, viz.—

All that vacant piece of land, situate on either side of, and in very close proximity to, the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The piece of land, situate on the east of the station, admeasures 23,418 square yards or thereabouts, and is well adapted for a large mill. A portion of the land has been quarried upon, and this would serve the purpose of a tank, or, at any rate, facilitate the digging thereof.

The other piece, which is situate on the other side of the said station, admeasures 12,796 square yards or thereabouts, and, on account of its situation, is admirably situated for a chawl or range of buildings.

Both lots will be sold together or separately, as may be found convenient or advisable.

For further particulars apply to the receiver's attorneys, Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jamsetjee, at their office. No. 31 Meadows Street, or to the undersigned. Dated this 19th day of February 1890.

FOR SALE.

Just unpacked a consignment of Austrian bentwood furniture, from the original maker by Thonet, such as bedroom and dining room chairs, rocking, revolving, nursing and easy chairs, teapoys and round Tables, &c, also

SEWING MACHINES.
of well known leading Manufacturers of England and Continent, in great varieties of System

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
ombay, March 25, 1890

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay; WHEATLY THOMAS and Co, Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

STIRLING AND CULBARD,

PROPRIETORS,
SUNGAL, RAMPUR TEA PLANTATIONS,
KANGRA VALLEY.
AWARD CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1883-84.
GOLD MEDAL, BARCELONA, 1888.
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND UNIVERSALLY APPRECIATED.
SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
HORMUSJEE ADURJEE,
49, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lables thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

INSURANCE

ROYAL INSURANCE COM
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in
best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862.................£[illegible]
1825.................£[illegible]
1886.................£[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871..........	£2,196,972	8	1881..........	£4,673,299	5	1
1876..........	£3,492,950	1 4	1886..........	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free Paid-up* Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of ______________ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........................	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.................................	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months...	Rs. 26
Six months	,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars Londo

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

[illegible]ILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
[illegible] BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 917½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	405
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	432
Mummar M...	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	515
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	85
Prince of Wales	600	500	600	40	325
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	570

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
BadhamPile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	70
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,075
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	770
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 ni
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	170
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000		10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	363
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	79
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	200
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	55
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	15	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	410
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	20	175
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	55
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	25	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	810xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	510
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	575
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	465xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	20	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	665xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	460
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	830
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	510
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	222½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	3	560
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	685
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	25	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,015
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	5	1,565
Maharaja Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	565
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	312½
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	265
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	525
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	25	350
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	375
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	675
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guarantd 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd March 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·775
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·0
Dew Point	71·2
Relative humidity of Air	·734
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0 6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·3
General Directions of Wind *a*	NNW, N, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours *a*	412

a From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Western India Volunteer Association Tournament.
Prince Albert Victor opens Sir D. M. Petit's Leper's Home, Trombay.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kirby Hall (s), from Cardiff ; Clan Graham (s), Liverpool ; Thames (s), London ; and I. M. S. Canning, Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—I. M. S. Lawrence, and Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf ; and Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvi, &c.

A NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—A new Circulating Library is established from the first day of the Hindoo New Year. bearing the name of Prince Albert Victor of Wales. The special feature of this library is that it is open to ladies. The institution is to be called the Victor Ladies and Gentlemen's Circulating Library.

A VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Inspector Wilson yesterday, placed three men, named Shaik Mahomed Rajoodeen, Manoo Mahomed, and Akbar Ahmed, before Mr. Richardson, charged with having behaved in a disorderly manner in a public place, on Sunday, at 4 o'clock. On that day, the accused had met a man named Kaji Mahomed, at Dhobi Talao, and had demanded money from him. Upon being refused, they had most violently assaulted him. They were convicted, and sentenced to undergo eight days' rigorous imprisonment each.

ASSAULT WITH A RAZOR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb brought up on remand and charged a man, named Syboo Sayana, before Mr. P. Ryan, with voluntarily causing hurt to Mulloo Nursoo, on the 13th instant, with a razor. The circumstances of this case are briefly these :—It appears on the date in question about 4 o'clock in the afternoon Mulloo Nursoo was seated on the verandah of a house, opposite to his own in Cammateepoora 6th Street, when Syboo Sayana came up to him under the influence of liquor, and slapped Mulloo on the face, pushed him, and knocked him down. Mulloo immediately after seized Syboo, but Syboo managed to release himself. A crowd of people collected at the time, amongst whom was a barber boy. Syboo ran up to the boy and forcibly took his shaving case from him, removed a razor from the case, and went up with the razor to Mulloo, and attempted to strike him with the razor, when Mulloo put up his hand to defend himself, and two of Mulloo's fingers got severely cut. Syboo was subsequently arrested and handed over to the police, and Mulloo was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where his wounds were attended to. Syboo Sayana was convicted, and on admitting ten previous convictions he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ANNUAL GATHERING OF GOUD SARUSVUT BRAHMINS.

ON Friday, the 21st instant, the annual ceremony was performed in connection with the "Arya Brahmin Sausad," the society, which was established the previous Hindu New Year's day by some of the prominent members of the Goud Sarusvut Brahmins for giving instruction in Vedic and Sanscrit lore. Guests to the number of 100 assembled, among whom the following were present :—Messrs. Wiswanath Dhondba Dewadker, Juggonath Venaek Mhadolker, Bal Bapoo Bhundary, Wiswanath Ram Pai, Duttaram Damodhur Palundeeker, Mungeshrao Vittul Naroshker, Narayenrao Soobrao Camut, Venaek Mangesh Doomashker, Bulwuntrao Succaram Naique, Bapu Wiswanath Telung, Gunputrao Vishram Desai, Wamanrao Rughunath Natkavney, Ankosh Ramchundra Godaker, Balaji Wishwanath Dewadker, Ramrow Gowroba Bhenday, Ramchund Sudasew Tilway, Dwarkanath Balchrishna Redker, Annunt Wismanker. The ceremony was commenced with a recitation of the Vedic Mantra by the students attending the Vedic School opened by the Society, on the last Dusra day in Shri Venktesh's temple, near Bhooleshwar, offering prayers to the Almighty, invoking his blessings for the future prosperity of the institution and the promoters thereof. After the prayers were over, the essays written by the students were read, as also the annual report of the society, when the reading of the report by the assistant secretary, Pundit Ballaji Vittul Gavasker, was read. Wamanrao Ramchundra Kerker, B. A., and Nagesh Wishwanath Pai, B.A., who had kindly consented to act as examiners of the essays read and to conduct the examination as to the progress made by the students generally, announced the result of their scrutiny, arranging the names of the boys, according to their merits, who were awarded prizes in books, presented by Mr. Gunesh Casinath Hurdurumker. Students Magushram Narayen Daji Lad and Datatrai Pundlic Pai headed the list. The pupils of the Vedic School were presented with clothes by Messrs. Jugonathrao Shunkar Bhenday and Atmaram Bapu Dulvie. The teachers' labours were also duly appreciated by a reward of clothes by Mr. Venkatrow Ramchundra Gavasker, the secretary. After the distribution of prizes and clothes, &c., speeches suited to the occasion were made by Wamanrao Ramchundra Kerkar, B.A., and Messrs. Vishnu Bhickaji Camut, Bhasker Govind Raghay, Atmaram Bapu Dulvie, and the president, Babu Ramchundra Parub. The festive proceedings were concluded by the distribution of sweets, nosegays, attar, goolab, and pan-soopari to the assembly, and *duxina* to the priests, among whom was the celebrated Pundit Gunesham Mishre, the Shastry to the Swamy Shrivut Atmaram Surusvaty of Kuvulia Mutt, in Goa. The expenses of the auspicious occasion were defrayed by Messrs. Wiswanath Dhondba Devadker and Babu Ramchundra Parub.

ARRIVAL OF THE I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Indian Marine steamer Canning, Captain Creagh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 21st instant. She brought the 22nd Bombay Infantry and details, consisting of the following passengers and troops ;—Major and Mrs. W. A. Wetherall and two children, Surgeon P. J. Damania, Captain A. Smith, Lieut. G. W. C. Snatchbull, Lieut. F. C. L. Waller and Lieut. H. H. Nurse, 22nd Bombay Infantry, 15 native officers, 679 men, 28 public and 36 private followers, and 8 horses ; and details consisting of Lieut. Cartwright, 6th Bombay Cavalry ; Lieut. Kirk, Royal Lancashire Regiment ; 3 private followers. 6 European and 3 native details, 22 public followers. 4 women, 13 children, and 53 commissiariat mules, She experienced fine weather throughout the voyage.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RECEPTION FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above fund :—

	Rs.	a.
The Bombay Government	10,000	0
M. H. Hakim, Esq. (Karachi)	100	0
Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw	50	0
Rs ...	10,150	0
Amount previously acknowledged	21,500	13
Total Rs...	31,650	13
Amount promised, but not yet paid into the Bank	135	0
Grand Total Rs...	31,785	13

March 24.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22nd March, as compared with the statement of the 15th March, 1890 :

	March 15. Rs.	March 22 Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	30,00,000	30,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,26,938	63,29,019
Do. do. at Branches	64,46,720	64,27,3.4
Other Deposits	2,73,91,342	2,49,77,187
Post Bills	7,532	7,293
Cash Credits, undrawn	1,89,151	1,72,722
Rs.	5,22,61,683	5,09,13,605
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	50,01,927	50,58,229
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	26,49,699	25,74,746
Loans do. do	1,51,87,809	1,72,60,853
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,396	1,602
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,87,30,130	1,81,76,639
Stamps, &c.	27,237	27,231
Dead Stock Rs. 6,53,795 Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,68,795	3,68,795
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,62,260	87,191
Cash and Currency Notes	1,01,32,430	73,58,319
Rs.	5,22,61,683	5,09,13,605

A POLICE OFFICER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case of assault, Narrandas Pranjeevundas *vs.* Constable Unkles was re-called for further hearing before Mr. Richardson. Mr. D'Souza appeared for the prosecution, and the accused in person.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee said :—He was a Companian of the Indian Empire, and an ex-member of Bombay Legislative Council. Complainant was a man of very respectable parentage. He had known him and his family for a considerable time.

Mr. Baba Luxumon, said : He was chief interpreter to the Police Courts ; had known complainant for the past six years. He was a neighbour of his. He behaved himself very gentlemanly since he had known him. Witness could swear, that complainant would not disobey an order of the Commissioner of Police or any other Police Officer. He was not present when an order was given by the police to him. Witness could say so from complainant's good breeding and the good education he received.

Nusserwanje Pestonjee said : He was a livery stable-keeper. On the evening of the 6th instant, he was at the Parade-ground, outside the railings, near the entrance where the Europeans, Aga Khan's son, and others were. He did notice a board there, but he saw Narrandas there, Constable Unkles went and talked to Narrandas. He did not know what Constable Unkles told him. Constable Unkles then lifted Narrandas and turned him over the railings. Narrandas had hold of the railing, all the time, but he did not fall, although in lifting him over his pugree and cap fell off his head. Witness could not tell whether Narrandas got excited at the time, when he was told to leave the enclosure.

Cross-examined by Constable Unkles.—Witness said : He was standing outside the entrance, a distance of about the length of the Court table. Constable Unkles was talking to Narrandas about four minutes. Unkles was standing about thirty paces from the Main Road, with his back towards it. There was no entrance to the enclosure, as it was roped all round. Narrandas went six feet on one side, when Unkles went to Narrandas, and held him by the coat. Narrandas did not fall on the ground or on the railings. He was forcibly put out from there. There were one or two Portuguese boys there, who were put out by Constable Unkles. As they came in they were turned out. There were one or two Soortee men as servants, with European children in the enclosure.

Re-examined by Mr. D'Souza.—There were Europeons, Eurasians, Aga Khan's younger sons, also Portuguese boys. There were two enclosures. Witness was standing outside the enclosure on the railing side. Unkles was standing in the centre of the enclosure. There was no crowd between witness and Unkles, but there were people going up and down. Narrandas was making towards the rope fencing, and not towards the railing.

Constable Unkles here made a statement to the Magistrate, to the effect, that he did not use more force than was necessary to put the complainant out of the enclosure, as he persisted in not leaving the enclosure until he saw a written order to show that he was not allowed within that enclosure, which was reserved for Europeans. The defendant's witness who were policemen on duty for the day were not present to proceed further with the case, and as the defendant had brought a counter-charge against the complainant Narrondas, with refusing to obey the lawful order of the Commissioner of Police, on the same date as the charge of assault is alleged to have been committed. The Magistrate adjourned the further hearing of the two cases till Monday next, at 3 p.m.

A NEW CUTCHRA DESTRUCTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We observe in your paper of the 17th January a re-print from a Bradford paper, respecting the alterations which have recently taken place in their destructors in which it states that "The first improvement which has been adopted is the invention of Mr. Horsfall of Leeds. Instead of the furnaces depending upon the natural draught induced by a tall chimney, a forced draught is obtained by closing the ash place under the fire bars with iron doors, and blowing in a large volume of air by means of a steam jet, applied on the well-known principle of the injector."

We have already pointed out to the Bradford paper that this is incorrect and they have published our contradiction. We have also pointed it out to the authorities at Bradford. The improvement in question distinctly provided for and claimed in Mr. Fryer's very first Destructor patent and any Destructors supplied by us can be fitted with this improvement.

We will not trouble you with a long argument as to the advantages or otherwise of forced draught in the case of destructors. Most people know that by blowing a fire you can increase the fierceness of it, but we would just like to say this, that very few destructors have had forced draught applied to them as most people prefer the much simpler form of apparatus without forced draught ; this latter requires large steam boilers for the purpose of raising the steam for working the blowers, and consequently the apparatus becomes a much more complex affair.

We should not, however, like an impression to get abroad that there is any form of "The Destructor" or any improvement to the apparatus which we are unable to supply. This is our reason for troubling you with this explanation.—We are, &c.,

For Manlove, Alliott & Co., Limited.,
THOS. GANTRELL,
Secretary.

February 28.

SURGEON THOMPSON KILLED BY A TIGER.

THE *Poona Observer* writes :—It is with deep regret we have to announce the death of Surgeon Thomson, of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry. This officer with Major Peile left Poona last Thursday for a two months' shooting trip in the Satpura jungles. On Sunday Major Peile telegraphed that Dr. Thompson had been killed by a tiger, and that his body has been brought into Bhosawal—beyond this, we believe, nothing further is known of this fatal accident. Dr. Thompson killed his first tiger, this time last year, near Khandalla, when out with Major Peile's party.

The *Deccan Herald* says :—A telegram received here on Saturday mentions a sad incident which will cast a gloom over the station, as Surgeon A. C. Thompson, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, who has been killed by a tiger while out shooting in the Bhosawal forests, was a well known and respected officer, whose loss will be regretted by numbers of friends and society generally. He left Poona on Thursday in expectation of devoting a few days to the pursuit of big game in the forests adjacent to Bhosawal, and has unfortunately been struck down in an encounter with a tiger on Saturday. He was accompanied by Major Peile, who brought his body to Bhosawal. The wounded tiger was not allowed to escape. Dr. Thompson's orderly having shot him that same evening.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 26.—Municipal Standing Committee.
W. I. V. A. Association Tournament.
26.—Iluminations and Fireworks.
27.—Dinner to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Byculla Club.
27.—Novelty Theatre, the Boadicea's Amateur Dramatic Company.
27.—Victoria Gardens, Fruit, Flower and Horse Show.
28.—Departure of Prince Albert Victor.
28.—Victoria Gardens, Fruit, Flower and Horse Show.
28.—Noveltry Theatre, Boadicea's Amateur Dramatic Company.
29.—B. V. Artillery, Wheal Cup Competition.
29.—Victoria Gardens, Fruit, Flower and Horse Show.
29.—Amritsar Manufacturing Company.
31.—Madras United S. and W. Mills.
31.—Millowners' Association, special meeting.
31.—Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company.
April 1.—Farewell Entertainment to Lord Reay, Poona.
2.—Municipal Standing Committee.
2.—Indian Manufacturing Company.
2.—Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company.
2.—Barsee Oil Co.
9.—Municipal Standing Committee.
10.—Second Criminal Sessions.
11.—Departure of Lord and Lady Reay per mail steamer.
14.—Expected arrival of Lord Harris.

THE Queen has sent a magnificent silver punch bowl to the officers of the Prussian regiment of Dragoons of which she is Colonel, and Angeli is coming over to Windsor from Vienna shortly to paint a portrait of Her Majesty, which she intends to present to them.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 22.

Stubbs, Capt, Bengal, APD, on duty, from Umballa.

MARCH 23.

Walker, Capt, Bo R A, on duty, from England.
Anderson, Surgn Major, Bengal Medical Staff, on sick leave, from Naini Tal.
Dennis, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England, from Saugor.

MARCH 24.

Chapman, Capt, Bo, 2nd Belooch Regt, on duty, from England.
Flanagan, Surgn, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Thomson, Surgn-Major, Bengal, IMS, on duty, from England.
Walker, Col, Ms, Staff Corps, return from furlough, from England.
Montgomery, Major, Bengal, APD, on leave, from Meerut.
Kirke, Lieut, Bo, 2nd R Lanc Regt, on leave, to England, from Karachi.
Moolley, Lt-Col, Bengal, 5th Goorkhas, on duty, from England.
Bell, Lieut, Bo, 5th Bo, LI, on sick leave, from Chanar.
Hume, Capt, Bengal, on sick leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Elliot, Capt, Bengal, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.
Davidson, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Bolarum.
Gibbs, Lieut, Ms, 2nd Bedford Regt, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 24.

Craig, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, to Deolali.
Walker, Col, Ms, Staff Corps, on duty, to Madras.
Wetherall, Major, Bo, 22nd Bo. I, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Smith, Capt, Bo, 22nd Bo. I, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Waller, Lieut, Bo, 22nd Bo. I, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Nurse, Lieut, Bo, 22nd Bo. I, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Damania, Surgn, Bo, 22nd Bo. I, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Mollay, Lt-Col, Bengal, 5th Goorkhas, on duty, to Abbotabad.
Hunter, Surgn, M S, on duty, to Deolali.
Poole, 2nd Lt, Bo, 5th Bo. L I, to join, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 25th March, 1890.

1. The Regiment will parade at 7. a m. on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at the Cruickshank Road end of Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N.-C. officers detailed for that purpose. Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on Wednesday, the 26th instant, as follows :—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 6. a.m.

St. Mary's School—Two double cars leave Victoria Gardens at 6 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. Under Rule 15 of the Regulations of the Corps, the following parades preparatory to Inspection are ordered for all members :—Wednesday, 26th March, at 7 a. m., and Thursday, 27th March, at 7 a. m. Squadron parade on the Kennedy Sea Face. Swords and carbines.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co ; 200 bales cotton, B. Narrandas ; 500 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 2,600 cwts myroballams, David Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 53 bales wool, Tod Durant and Co ; 60 bales wool, N. Bhanjee ; 400 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Glendower s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F. S. Punnett and Co ; 13 bales wool, G. Toolseedass.

Sapphire s—100 bales cotton, Jethabhoy Damjee ; 150 bales wool, G. Toolseedass ; 150 bales hemp, T. Fischer and Co.

Clan Graham s—550 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Evelyn s—21 bales hides, H Jamall ; 25 bales goatskin, S Mooloobboy and Co ; 12 bales hides, E Peerdin & Co ; 21 bales goatskin, M Shapoorjee & Co ; 7 bales goat skin, C Joona and Co ; 6,188 cwts huldee, R Khetsee; 25 cwts cupela, N Dyalljee ; 700 bales nutmegs, 450 lbs mace and 90 cwts olibanum, B Sajeen ; 36 cwts gum, W Ganjee ; 112½ cwts gum, F Fischer and Co ; 91¼ cwts gum, D Chugunlal ; 11 bales woollen rags, Hyim and David; 7 casks chutney, D P Batha and Co ; 422 cwt clowes, M Lalljee ; 55 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, B and A Hormarjee ; 7 bales goatskin, C Rujubally ; 25 bales goatskin, Esmal Ganjee ; 70 cwts gum, M Peeraz, 15½ cwt fishmaws, R Nursee; 7 bales goatskin, P H Abdul Cader ; 125 cwt coir yarn, M Mooljee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Cuba s—880 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 1,095 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 495 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co ; 500 cwts ajwanseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 310 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 495 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Trifels s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 880 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 385 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 550 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 230 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Straits of Magellan s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 20 cwts gum and 190 cwts horns, F. Hurst ; 1,780½ cwts castorseed and 520 gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 501 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldass ; 350 bales cottonfly, &c., Dewjee Veerjee.

Wistow Hall s—130¾ cwts groundnuts, and 470 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,600½ cwts rapeseed, F L Batlibai and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 1,000½ cwts groundnuts, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Armstrong s—1,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co ; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell & Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, F Sauquet & Co.

Mameluke s—1,600½ cwts linseed, Lyon & Co.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—600 cwts myrabollums, Khimjee Luckhmidass and Co ; 1,300 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Trifels s—330 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

D. Balduino s - 200 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 110 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Swainley s—200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Ailsacraig s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Charters Tower s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, F L Batliboy and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Kt of St. George s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sandfields s—4,002 cwts gingelly seed, K Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 350 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

D Balduino s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 420 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR PERAEUS.

Imperator s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened, by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, March 24.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·836	—·058	—·057	W	4	69·3	91·1	61·1	—5·4	56	10	...	0·92	+1·79
Agra	29·818	—·035	—·090	W	4	73·2	94·5	69·5	+2·7	49	9	...	0·52	—0·26a
Allahabad	29·802	—·022	—·081	S W	5	80·7	96·4	64·7	—0·6	36	...	...	...	...a
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	29·848	—·009	—·043	S E	3	69·1	92·5	60·9	—1·4	56	...	...	...	...b
Karachi	29·884	+·007	—·060	WN W	18	74·9	87·1	72·3	+4·2	68	2	...	...	...c
Ajmere	29·855	—·012	—·075	W	8	76·3	92·7	75·1	+12·7	34	8	...	...	...b
Deesa	29·880	—·001	—·050	S W	10	78·7	96·3	64·8	—2·0	41	6	...	0·01	—0·42b
Rajkot	29·924	+·011	—·029	N W	14	73·3	89·4	63·9	...	76	...	..	...	—0·50a
Neemuch	29·866	+·022	—·053	W	11	77·6	94·8	70·6	+5·4	48	7	...	...	—0·66b
Indore	29·887	+·018	—·038	N W	4	77·7	98·0	68·0	+5·3	42	...	...	...	—1·00a
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	29·900	+·034	—·020	N W	6	79·8	100·7	70·2	+2·5	49	1	...	0·08	—1·21c
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	29·855	+·017	—·050	WS W	5	82·6	86·6	72·8	+2·3	24	2	...	0·09	—2·02b
Akola	29·867	+·024	—·042	N W	7	84·5	104·2	71·7	+3·4	23	3	...	0·17	—1·64
Surat	29·940	+·031	—·004	WN W	F	78·0	97·2	71·0	+2·4	67	...	...	...	—0·25b
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	29·908	+·022	—·040	[illegible]	17	79·9	87·0	74·8	—0·9	68	2	...	...	—0·87b
Poona	29·924	+·031	—·026	N W	8	77·7	103·3	67·9	+0·2	31	2	...	...	—1·69b
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	29·871	—·001	—·070	WN W	9	82·3	90·4	75·4	+0·6	56	...	...	0·01	—0·93b
Belgaum	29·858	—·004	—·061	Calm	...	78·3	98·3	67·8	+1·8	58	...	...	0·34	—1·95b
Goa	29·875	+·003	...	N N W	2	81·0	87·0	80·0	...	96	...	...	0·04	...a
Karwar	29·867	—·001	—·089	N E	3	79·6	89·3	76·7	+1·0	84	...	...	...	—3·15b
Mangalore	29·877	—·009	—·082	Calm	3	84·0	90·3	80·9	+3·7	75	10	...	3·60	—0·08d
Calicut	29·878	+·001	—·080	N N E	9	82·7	91·8	78·0	...	78	...	...	6·19	—1·73b
Cochin	29·913	+·024	—·040	Calm	L	82·9	91·2	79·1	+2·1	81	10	...	9·61	—2·39c
Bangalore	29·918	—·005	—·073	S E	3	74·9	91·8	67·9	+2·1	79	3	...	2·09	—3·10a
Secunderabad	29·859	+·003	—·075	N E	5	83·0	104·8	77·2	+5·8	54	1	...	0·79	—1·65a
Masulipatam	29·862	+·022	—·085	S	5	84·2	95·7	75·0	+1·7	80	1	...	4·02	—4·64b
Bellary	29·855	—·003	—·062	N	3	83·0	104·0	...	...	70	...	...	0·78	—1·91
Cuddapah	29·842	—·001	...	E N E	...	87·8	105·3	80·0	...	60	...	...	3·74	—3·33a
Madras	29·892	+·015	—·078	S	15	83·8	87·3	77·1	+3·0	82	9	...	15·57	—9·30
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	29·888	+·003	—·072	WN W	5	81·8	91·1	78·3	+3·1	83	10	...	18·98	—14·34e
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.
a Fine clear weather. *b* Fine wheather with passing clouds. *c* Dust haze. *d* Thunder and lightning at distance. *e* Sultry.

SUMMARY.—Pressure changes continue to be small and irregular throughout the whole country. Readings are very high at Rajkot and Surat, and very low in the North-Western Provinces. The isobars indicate that the weather to the north-eastwards of the Central Provinces is somewhat unsettled. The baric gradients do not appear to be steep anywhere, and the isobars present no feature of any importance. The barometer continues below the average everywhere, the deficiency being rather considerable on the West Coast from Karwar southwards as far as Calicut and also at Allahabad. Winds are moving cyclonically over Sind, while over the rest of the country north-westerly, south-westerly, and north-easterly currents generally prevail. Winds have been above the average at Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Bombay, and Madras, and this morning's observations show that wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Rajkot and Khandwa and 8 miles at Bombay, Indore, Ajmere and Karachi. The maximum temperature is 4° to 6° in excess of the mean of the season at Poona, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, but the variations elsewhere are generally small. Nights are more or less hot in several places and the lowest temperature last night was 61° at Jacobabad. Humidity has risen somewhat largely in Central India and skies are very cloudy at Negapatam, Madras, Cochin, Mangalore, Deesa, Neemuch and Ajmere. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday. On the Malabar Coast there are slight indications of rain

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship Walden Abbey, 1,753 tons Captain John Williams, sails to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steam-ship Mobile, sails to-day for Aden and Mussawa, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE Indian Marine Steamer Lawrence, Captain Aves, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with 2 Native officers and 51 men of Marine Battalion on board.

The steam-ship Incharran, 1,842 tons, Captain J. Macdonald, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool with 4,073 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Heimburg, 1,139 tons, Captain Weiting, arrived in harbour last Sunday from Cardiff, with 2,088 tons, of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Kirby Hall, 1638 tons, Captain R W Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with 3,543 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Graham, 1,911 tons, Captain C. Alexanderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col Froom, Capt and Mrs Pollard and infant, Mrs Roughton and child. Mr Inglis and Mr Irevarthen. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Elliott	A	F Muir & Co
„ Swainby	1763	Jopp	B	......
„ Mobile	916	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co
„ S. Magellan	1707	Clark	C	F Muir & Co
„ Evelyn	1529	Steele	HJ	......
„ Sandfield	1292	Murray	K	
„ Merida	1487	Wale	L	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Ailsacraig	2188	Hazell	M	......
„ Glendower	1650	Hodge	N	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Cuba	1301	Agnew	O	K Nixon & Co
„ Trifels	1816	Schwarz	Q	....
Ship Sir Lancelot	886	Collin	Q	V Ebrahim

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Persia	2317	Hutchinson	2	W. and Graham & Co.
„ D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
„ Lady Armstrong	1313	Abbott	5	W & A Graham & Co
„ Mombassa	..	Macfarlane	6	
„ Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	....
„ Sapphire	1318	Robertson	8	....
„ Liscard	1240	Campbell	10	
„ C. Tower	1905	Wilkin	12	Beyts Craig & Co
„ Wistow Hall	2138	Hughes	13	....
„ Kt. of St. George	1933	Durant	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From
21	Kirby Hall (s)	Phillips	Cardiff, Feb 22.
	Clan Graham (s)	Alex'derson.	Liverpool, Feb 25.
	Thames (s)	Seaton	London, Feb 27.
	I. M. S. Canning	Creagh	Karachi, March 21.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	I. M. S. Lawrence	Aves	Persian Gulf.
	Purulia (s)	Houstoun	Persian Gulf.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvi, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Graham, for Liverpool.
„ Kirby Hall, for Liverpool.
„ Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Nyanza, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Pemba, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Walden Abbey, Williams, for Calcutta.
Steamer Mobile, Hughes, for Aden and Massowa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
20	Clan Grant s	Darley	Liverpool, Feb 4.
	Johan Nisberger s	Lange	Bremen, Jan 20.
	Star of Bengal sp	Legg	London, Dec 9.

DEPARTURES.

March 20.—Steamers Stella, City of Oxford and Dunkeld and Ship Queen of England.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March		
22	Niobe s	Calcutta.
	Nevasa s	Calcutta.

IN the list of the January matriculation examination at the London University just issued, the noticeable fact is the small proportion of ladies who have been successful.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, March 18.

ARRIVALS. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	DEPARTURES. Date.	To.
	March				
7	Pundua s s.	Creft	Cardiff		
	Tenasserim I G	Falle	Berbera		
8	Ormsby	Peterson	Cardiff		
9	Algerine H M's	Bredford	Zanzibar	12	England
10	Britannia	Orman	London	11	Sydney
	Tuna	White	Massowa	15	Berbera
11	Woodcock	Bowman	Berbera		Massowa
	Katoria	Pearson	Cardiff	12	Galle F O
	Peiho	Lortijee	Zanzibar		Marseilles
12	Kangra	Ingram	London		Kurrachee
	Peninsular	Webber	Bombay		London
	Caprera	Dagnino	Mussowa	13	Massowa
13	Wordsworth	Phillips	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Draco	Marshall	Bombay		Hull
	Nepaul	Daniell	London		Calcutta
	St Albans	Sturrock	Kurrachee		Liverpool
	Imperator	Bechtinger	Trieste		Bombay
	Clan Macintosh	McAllister	Calcutta		London
	Barmen	Orgel	Sydney		Hamburg
14	Africa	Franks	London		Zanzibar
	Cilurnam	Mace	Natal	15	Persian Gulf
	Domenico Balduino	Cruciani	Genoa	14	Bombay
	Kaiser Wilhelm II	Stormer	Bremen	15	Australia
	Australien	Such	Marseilles		Australia
5	Crauford	Robinson	Rangoon		Marseilles
	Harrow	Brooker	Akyab		Malta F O
	Goldsbro	Edmondson	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Bulhar		
	Fasnet	Storey	Rangoon	16	Port Said F O
16	R Rubattino	Rocco	Bombay		Genoa
	Uppingham	Leiley	Bassein	17	Port Said F O
17	Beethoven	Robertson	Akyab		Port Said F O
	Taroba	Morris	London		Calcutta
	Kittie	Fi n...	Akyab		Port Said F O
18	Clan Gordon	Cranford	Madras	18	London

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Consent Decree.

688-89—Conroy and B—Mahomedbhoy Bhalloo and another vs Rahimtoolabhoy Hemani—Thakurdas, D and C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

707-89—Mansuklal, D and J—Rattonji Bapubhai and others vs Borah Kaderbhai Moola Mahomedally—E Wilkin.

51-90—Shamrao, P—Putlabai vs Ganpatrao Moroji Jayaker and another—M H Khan.

77-90—Ardesir, H and D—Sassoon J David and another vs Lukhmidas Vundrawandas.

81-90—In person—Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Tar Mahomed vs Abdul Latiff Haji Musa.

113-90—Wadia and G—J R Croft and others vs Dost Mahomed Somji.

Defended New Long Cause.

14-90—Roughton and B—F X Fonseca vs Jugonnath Sunker Bhinde—E Wilkin—Settled.

Postponed Long Causes.

560-89—Nanu and H—Tricum Nathoo vs Vussonji Heerji—Tyabji and D.

644-89—In person, a pauper—Kissun Tuljaram vs Gungadas Jumnadas and another—Tyabji and D.

539-89—Tyabj and D—Abdoolalli Noorbhai vs Moosaji Noorbhai—Chitnis, M and M.

97-89—Crawford, B B and B—Kesserbhai vs C A Turner and another—Roughton and B.

232-89—Payne, G and S—The New Great Eastern S and W Co vs Liladher Javerchund—Jefferson, B D and K.

544-89—Jefferson, B D and K—J Macfarlane vs Shaik Adam Essoofbhoy—Conroy and B.

3-90—Crawford, B B and B—Joharmul Buldeo and another vs Vussonji Heerji—Tyabji and D.

553-89—Ardesir, H and D—Bhugwandas Rupram and another vs Hunsraj Dharsi and another.

405-89—Ardersir, H and D—Peerbhoy Essoobji and another vs Hakumji Rajbhoy and another—Thakurdas D and C, and in person.

116-89—T A Bland—N Dewhurst and another vs Tribhowan Hansraj and others—M D and J.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the boms, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates guthe wels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every, where at 1s ½ per bottle Wholesale oy the Anglo. American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

WANTED—Second hand GAS or WATER PIPES 1½ inch diameter. Iron rods one inch or one and a half in diameter. State price to X. Z. Care of this Office.

PIANOS thoroughly renovated and tuned by Professional Europeans, at moderate rate, MARCKS & Co., Limited.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97 Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosbaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPORTER WANTED for an English Daily. Apply "B.," care of this office.

DON'T FAIL while in Bombay to pay a VISIT to our ESTABLISHMENT, 6, Hornby Row, Fort, where all kind of Toys, Dolls, Fancy Goods, Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, &c., at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL THEATRICAL DRESSES will suit admirably for Fancy DRESS Ball or Carnival, all in good Condition and cheap. Apply No. 1. English Hotel.

TRICYCLES and BICYCLES, of good Coventry make. Latest Patterns and Styles, GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Blackwood COTTAGE PIANO by Rose, new a few months ago; owner going Home. Cost Rs. 550. Price Rs. 400. Apply MRS. STEEL, Apollo Hotel.

APOLLO BUNDER REFRESHMENT and DINING ROOMS.—Notice is hereby given that the above establishment will be CLOSED, at 8-30 p.m. sharp, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY).—GREEN and READ.

NUMEROUS are the grateful Dyspeptics who thank Mr. Motivala for his valuable DINNER PILLS whereby they have been cured of their distressing Ailments. For certificates of such cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 6 annas per Phial.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, Who wrote to M, Care of Postmaster are requested to write again to M, Care of Statesman, Calcutta, as the first letters were sent to Dead Letter Office.

A LADY RETURNING to ENGLAND in May would act as companion or otherwise in return for a free passage (P. & O. 2nd class). Apply "G. L." St. Mary's School, Poona.

FOR SALE.—A handsome pair of Iron grey HUNGARIAN HORSES, sound quiet, showy, fast and thoroughly broken in single and double harness. Height 15·, aged 5 and 6 years. To be seen at one day's notice at R Scott & Co.'s Stables.

CARE OF CHILDREN IN ENGLAND.—The wife of a Physician residing in Brighton, England, will be happy to TAKE CHARGE of YOUNG CHILDREN, from two years and upwards, requiring a mother's care. Highest references given and required. Address PHYSICIAN, Care of STREET & Coy, 30, Cornhill, London, England.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a First-class ENGINEER for a Mill. Should be experienced and competent. Apply "D. E. F.," care of this paper.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built near Gymkhana, occupies unrivalled situation, commanding extensive views. Bright Airy rooms, not low-pitched as found at other hotels.

TO LET from April 1st, excellent SUITE of ROOMS on Colaba Causeway. Apply Mr. HASUM MIA AHMED, or Tenant, second floor, No. 6, Colaba Causeway.

PEARSE is now sending DIGESTIVE BREAD to all parts of the Island, 12 loaves per rupee. Send your orders please.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.—A NEW BAKERY just established back of the late Mr. Freeborn's Mill, Falkland Road. Bread made of American Flour, 12 for one rupee. Apply to.—M. HEARSCH.

LAWSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description. Can be had in great variety a MORENAS and Co., 15 Meadow Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance postage extra.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P., VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P., care of this office.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE FOURTEENTH SERIES of the Wilson Philological Lectures falls to be DELIVERED in BOMBAY in the first, or cold weather, Term of 1890-91.

SUBJECT:—"LATIN AND GREEK LANGUAGES, AND THE LITERATURE IN WHICH THEY ARE EMBODIED."

The Series will consist of not fewer than six Lectures.

The Honorarium is nearly Rupees one Thousand.

The Candidates for Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of June next.

By order

D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1890.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE
OF THE
SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT'S LEPERS' HOME

WILL BE LAID THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 p.m.
AT TROMBAY,
BY
H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES.

Distance from Kurla by carriage road, 5 miles.
Distance from Trombay pier, 200 yards.

One of Messrs. SHEPHERD & Co.'s Steamers Will leave MODY BUNDER at 3 P.M.

Admission by tickets already issued or on payment of ONE RUPEE on board.

A steam-tug belonging to the B. I. S. N. Co.'s reserved for Members of Council, Judges of the High Court, Consular Representatives, and other High Officers,

Will leave MAZAGON BUNDER, at 3 P.M.

A steam-tug belonging to the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s reserved for the MEMBERS of the CORPORATION, Will leave MAZAGON BUNDER, at 3 P.M.

Other Launches will also be in attendance at Mazagon Bunder

For the conveyance of persons to whom Special Tickets have been issued.

WRIST WATCHES.

Complete with Black or Brown Leather Straps.

Oxydized Steel ......from Rs. 25
Silver .... „ Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver...... „ Rs. 40
14ct. Gold .... „ Rs, 55
18ct. Gold .... „ Rs. 59

Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch.

Performance and Durability Guaranteed.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS
on the new
PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE
are now being made by
BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO. LD.
and can be supplied at the same price.
as those made on the old principle.
Price Lists free on application to,
JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., LD.
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET. BOMBAY,

Hungarian Aperient Water.

"DIAMOND MARK."

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ COOPER, MADON and Co.,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.

THE quotation for June Futures in New York on Saturday, which was mutilated in transmission, is repeated at 11·48 cents, which is practically the same as Friday's price. No other news relating to Cotton or General Produce is to hand by wire since that chronicled in our report of Saturday evening's date, and in provincial quotations from London and Paris there had been no further change on that day. Reuter announces that the National Bank of India pays a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and carries forward £30,000.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	11,02,111
„ „ Branches	Dec.	„	19,366
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	24,14,155
Government Securities	Inc.	„	56,302
Loans	Inc.	„	20,73,044
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	5,53,491
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	75,069
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	27,74,111

There is no apparent mitigation of the stringency in the Money Market, and the issue of the Presidency Bank's return this afternoon, showing that the Cash Balance had become reduced to some 73½ lakhs on Saturday, thus disclosing a decrease of nearly 27¾ lakhs during the week covered by the Statement does not improve the situation. In the item of Bills discounted, as will be seen from the figures which we give above, there had been some diminution, but on the other hand there had been a heavy falling off in private deposits, while loans had largely increased, the net expansion in the trade demand being thus represented by over 39½ lakhs. As during the previous week, however, there had been a material increase in Government deposits, which had compensated to some extent for the outflow of cash from the Bank for the general purposes of trade.

COTTON.—Although steady, the line of this market can no longer be called firm, and the business reported has been upon a small scale, under 1,000 bales of ready stuff having changed hands, and no arrival contracts having transpired. Several hundred bales of Akola were taken at Rs. 204, the rest of the day's purchases having been in Compta, at Rs. 194¼; Khangaum, at Rs. 206½; Veraval, at Rs. 195; Mowa, at Rs. 229; and Broach Ginned, at Rs. 252 per candy. Prices show no quotable change.

WHEAT.—There has been less doing in this market to-day than at the close of last week; but the tone keeps firm, and prices are quite unaltered.

SEEDS.—A moderate business only has transpired on the basis of previous rates, the feeling, however, being steady, and quotations unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	16,177	bales.
Wheat	9,342	cwts.
Linseed	21,179	„
Rapeseed	5,043	„
Gingelly	3,579	„
Ground Nuts	4,491	„
Castor Seed	3,630	„

FREIGHTS are weaker, and rates for prompt shipment are declining. The Incharran (s), for early April loading, has been fixed at 22s. 9d. per ton, for one direct port; and the Clan MacGregor (s), for March-April loading, has been berthed for Liverpool at 22s. 6d. for Wheat, and 23s. 9d. for Cotton.

EXCHANGE has been steady all day, and closed with a still firmer feeling, and at a slight advance on the morning's rates for forward delivery. Three months' sight Credits were done for April at 1s. 5 3-16 to 1-16d., but were quoted at the close at 1s. 5 7-32 to 3-32d., and Bank Telegraphic was offered at 1s. 4⅞d. for April and at 1s. 4⅞d for all May transfer. The demand for remittance continues to be very limited. We quote ready.

Bank Bills on demand.		1s. 5 1-32 to 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 5d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 5⅛d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 5¼d.	„
Francs	do.	1·81½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather weaker to-day, and the cash price of Fours, after remaining for some time at 99¾ drooped to 99⅝, which was the closing rate; while for the next account 99 15-16 has been the quotation, and 100⅜ for the April settlement. 100¾ to 101, nominal, is quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—The feeling is still languid with regard to Cotton Mill Scrip, although our list this evening shows some advance in several instances, say of Rs. 10 in Connaught and James Greaves; and of Rs. 5 in David; but on the other hand Manockji Petit and Oriental are each Rs. 5 lower at our quotations. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2 up, at Rs. 432. National Bank shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 180 per share.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 24th March 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	3	23	3	38
Teheran	24	7	3	...	37
Suez	24	7	38	...	39

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 24th March 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	5	22	...	4
„ Kurrachee	...	22	...	6
„ Madras	3	17	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Private telegrams in code or cypher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar on noon of the 30th inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 23.

10 p.m.	78·1

MONDAY, MARCH 24.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	85·6
4 p.m.	84·1

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, March 24.—The barometer has fallen in North-western India and south of the Peninsula, but has risen elsewhere. The fall is brisk in the Punjab, and a fresh depression apparently is advancing across Sind. Readings are highest in North Konkan and lowest in North Bengal. Winds have shifted to the east of Punjab, but remain westerly, and are north-west to south-west in most other parts of India, the force being fresh at the head of the Bay, Lower Bengal, Sind, Kattiawar and North Konkan. Temperature has changed irregularly, but on the whole it has risen. The mean is above the average in Burma, Bengal, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula, but below elsewhere. The weather is showery in Assam and Punjab; and further unsettled weather is probable in those provinces.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

CHESNEY—Feb 7, Capt D Chesney, 23rd Punjaub Pioneers, Bengal Staff Corps, accidentally drowned on the voyage home from India, aged 40.

LIPTROTT—Feb 25, at Southsea, General J Liptrott, Bengal Infantry, aged 77.

NEWTON—March 2, at Lordship-park, Stoke Newington, Elizabeth, widow of Alexander Richard Newton, HEICS.

PHILLOTT—March 5, at Putney, Lilias, widow of Lieut-Col H R Phillott, Madras Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

PYMM—McDONNELL—March 15, at the Church of St. Michael and St Joseph, Lahore, by the Rev Fr L O'Dea, O C, Russell Pymm to Jane McDonnell.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1890.

THE Mail brings us a short Parliamentary paper consisting of extracts from the official correspondence relating to the numbers and functions of the Legislative Councils in India. The most important of them is a despatch from the Government of India, which embodies the opinions of the various local Governments upon the Draft Bill. For reasons other than local ones, the paragraph which relates to the opinion of the Government of Bombay is by far the most interesting in the despatch. The Government of Bombay, we are told, was divided in opinion. The Governor approved of the Draft Bill, with the exception of the definition of "local legislature"; but as the reasons of his Excellency's objection are not set forth, the information is not very enlightening. The other members of the Government, on the other hand, seem to have objected to the Bill, root and branch, with a fine old-fashioned intolerance of all such nonsense as widening the basis of our legislative system, or allowing the community to have any voice in its own affairs. Doubtless, if the whole story were told, we should have a fine philosophic demonstration of the inutility and danger of change, and of the exceeding unfitness of Indian society, for taking any larger part than it does take in public affairs. Sir Raymond West and his late colleague would rather have had no Bill at all. But if the subject must be tampered with, they preferred that the present minimum number of additional members, shall be retained, and that the maximum should be fourteen, instead of twenty, as the Bill proposes. Herein they differ widely from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who thinks that the maximum proposed is too low for his Council, and recommends that the number of Additional Members be extended to thirty, or rather more than twice as many as Sir Raymond West and Mr. Richey thought a safe maximum for the Presidency of Bombay. Yet Sir Steuart Bayley, who has been outvoted in his own public meeting, knows the material he has to deal with—knows that the Bengali politician is an impulsive and altogether impracticable personage, and in both respects as different as it is possible for him to be from his brethren in Western India. However, the local Governments were asked to state their opinion, and we must accept the honest fears of the two Members of Council as inferences drawn from a wide experience of Indian administration and of Indian character. Their misgivings, nevertheless, would have been more intelligible than they are if they had stood alone. But when they go on to urge that express power should be given to nominate Native Chiefs of States under the political control of the local Government, and persons subject to the authority of such Chiefs, we have a right to ask that Members of Council should be at least consistent in their pessimism. The character and the capacity of the Native Chiefs have of late been not too considerately canvassed, and on those points there is little need to say anything further. But with all respect to the Princes and Chiefs of this Presidency, whose loyalty and good-will have never been doubted, there are exceedingly few of them who can be deemed wise in Council. There seems to be a tacit recognition of this in the alternative suggestion of the two Bombay Members of Council that, "persons subject to the authority of such Chiefs" shall also be qualified for nomination. The meaning of this seems to be that where the Chief is not quite as capable a man as the Government would wish to see in Council, his Dewan, or some other person of capacity, may be nominated in his place. This, however, would not remove the anomaly. We fail to see any ground upon which representatives of the Native States should be invited to have any part or lot in the Legislative system of British India. British Legislative Councils legislate for British territory, and for British territory alone. The laws passed in Poona and in Bombay have no application outside British jurisdiction, and to give to a Native Chief or to any of his subjects the right to take part in the proceedings of the Council would be in the highest degree inconsistent and anomalous. We are not entirely without experience in this matter. At the Delhi Assembly of 1877, Lord Lytton conceived the romantic idea of incorporating Holkar, Scindia, and some other of the great Feudatory Chiefs in what was called a Council of the Empire. The Council never did any mischief, for we believe it was never called together, and it was never called together because no one ever supposed that it could serve any possible purpose. If Sir Raymond West thinks that the elite of the Katthiawar and South Mahratta Chiefs will be more useful in Council than Holkar or Scindia could have been, we should like to learn his grounds for that belief. The Bombay Members of Council not only object to the discussion of the Budget by the Legislative Council, but also to the proposal to allow questions to be asked. Apart indeed from their singularly optimistic estimate of the legislative capacity of the Native Chiefs, their view of the whole question is tinged with fear and distrust. Even in the familiar phrase, "the Governor in Council," they see a lurking danger, not being quite sure whether this after all may not mean, "the Governor in Council, for making laws," so that the reconstituted Council would make its own rules, which, they say, might perhaps be so framed as to stop all work unless the Council were allowed its own way. The Government of India naturally enough have no doubt as to the meaning of the words, "Governor in Council," reading in them a direction that the rules should be made by the Supreme and Local Governments in their executive capacity alone. It is disappointing to have to say it, but from none of the Governments in India does Lord Cross seem to have derived less enlightenment and assistance than from the Government of Bombay, though it is fair to Lord Reay that he personally should be excluded from this estimate.

On the whole the second reading debate on the Bill in the House of Lords is more instructive than the somewhat meagre selections from the official correspondence which the Government have made public. Two ex-Viceroys and two ex-Secretaries of State for India took part in the debate, which was conducted with the good sense and moderation which characterise the proceedings of the House of Lords. The salient feature in the criticism to which the Bill was subjected was the strong desire expressed on the Opposition side of the House to obtain a recognition of the elective principle in the Bill. Lord Northbrook was cautiously content with the provision which the Bill makes for dealing with the Supreme Council. But he, as well as Lord Ripon, Lord Kimberley, and Lord Granville, took Lord Dufferin's view of the matter, and urged that for the Provincial Councils, at all events, some method other than that of nomination should be resorted to. At least three peers who have held responsible place in the Government of India were in favour theretofore of taking this step in advance, and although some serious fears were expressed on the other side, they were based on general rather than specific grounds. Lord Salisbury, for instance, although he might have drawn upon the accumulated experiences of Indian administrators, had nothing more specific to allege against the broader and more generous policy than the general incapacity of the oriental races for elective institutions. Seeing what the weight of authority is on the other side the Government are incurring some responsibility in standing out against the elective principle on the very inadequate grounds which have been thus far alleged. For a responsibility attaches to standing still as well as to going forward and if the Government persist in keeping the Bill within its present narrow limits they must be prepared for much agitation both in India and at Home. No one will thank them for the measure as it now stands, although if native politicians could bring themselves to take a dispassionate view of the question they would recognise that it is better than nothing at all. We have to take the situation as it is and not as it might be. And so taking it the fact has to be reckoned with that the Government are disappointing some of the most reasonable and moderate expectations which have been formed in connection with this question.

AMONG the distinguished strangers who have assembled in Bombay to greet H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor a considerable number have found a temporary lodging in the Victoria Gardens in quarters arranged for them by the energy of a hard-working Committee. It is evident that one of the most important events of the reception will be the Horse and Cattle Show inaugurated by Mr. Ollivant, and cordially supported by a large number of the leading Political Agents, notably Colonels Salmon, Nutt, and Wodehouse. In no more forcible manner could the loyalty of the Native Chiefs of Western India have been shown than by the time, trouble, and money which have been expended by them in despatching to Bombay animals which, when placed on exhibit, will constitute a Show worthy of the city, and decidedly superior to anything of the kind ever hitherto seen in India, or likely to be seen again by present residents in Bombay. Animals have been concentrated from Beluchistan, Rajputana, Cutch, Kathiawar, the Presidency proper, and the Southern Mahratta States, and the result is a most remarkable collection which anyone who takes an interest in animals will do wrong to neglect to study. Even from Hissar in the Punjab, from Bikanir, and from Hyderabad in the Deccan, exhibits have arrived, and it is probable from the cordial expressions of opinion which we understand, were received by the Committee, that only the very short notice given has prevented the Show being representative of a very much wider area. As it is, Europe contributes English thorough-breds and Norfolk trotters, Hungarian horses and an Austrian cow; Australia, a number of fine colonial horses, Arabia, a grand contingent of riding and driving horses, Cutch, Kattiawar, and the Southern Mahratta country, some representative horses and cattle, and even distant Kashgar and Burma some ponies. Conspicuous among the cattle are Marmion 2nd, a polled Angus bull of excellent temper and appearance, some enormous bullocks from the Southern Mahratta States, Bhavnagar, Kathiawar, and the Hissar cattle farm, and some beautiful pedigree cattle from the Bombay Government Farm at Khandesh, which has also sent up a good Mysore bull and some of its progeny; a curious pair of gainias from Radhanpore will arrest attention. The educational value of the Show cannot fail to be high; probably never before was seen so fine a collection of representatives of the leading horse and cattle breeds in India. Enough young stock have turned up to show what is being done by breeding efforts in Western India, and, finally, we understand that the Committee promises a full catalogue, and that arrangements, are to be made for photographing the prize-winners, and perhaps all exhibits, and for drawing up a scientific report on their points, measurements, and conformation. It is to be hoped that in this way a permanent memento of solid scientific and agricultural value may be procured of this occasion, when the Chiefs of India have so conspicuously demonstrated their loyalty to her Majesty the Empress.

WITH the exception of the boast that "France, once more proud and strong, will make the voice of reason, humanity, civilization, and progress heard at Berlin"—a phrase which it is not easy to interpret into the language of plain people—there is excellent sense in the way in which the French Government accepted the Emperor William's invitation to the Labour Conference. The French delegates have gone to Berlin under no illusions, and under instructions to encourage none. France the more easily accepted the invitation because the programme excludes the question of the limitation of the hours of labour of adult males. On that point, indeed, the French Government seem to have been as explicit in their instructions as the English Government were when two years ago they stipulated that their delegates at the Berne Conference should take no part in the discussion of the question of the limitation of the hours of adult male labour. This shows how, despite the noisy activity of the *Parti Ouvrier* in France at intervals, during the past few years, true economic principles still have their hold upon the governing classes. Yet France, which tried the experiment of the State Workshops in 1848, and took its lessons in political economy from Louis Blanc, has dabbled much pretty freely in experiments of this kind, and there have been times when, saving the presence of an Emperor, the dominant factions in Republican France, would willingly have gone much farther than to Berlin to discuss a much more ambitious programme than that which the Emperor is laying before his guests. At home sound doctrine in regard to the eight-hours' movement is being taught by Mr. Bradlaugh who lately denounced the leaders of the movement as the enemies of the working classes, and thereby brought upon himself the taunt from Lord Randolph Churchill that he [illegible] whether Mr. Bradlaugh or Mr. Cham[illegible] would be the first to take his place on the front Ministerial Bench. There are occasions, indeed, on which the question arises, whether the Conservatism of Mr. Bradlaugh or the Radicalism of Lord Randolph Churchill bulks largest; and this was one of them.

WE are requested to state that steamers and steam launches will be ready at Mazagon Bunder at 3 p.m. to-day to convey to Trombay Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Judges of the High Court, Consular Representatives of Foreign Governments, and such other high officials as may wish to be present at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Leper Asylum.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made by the Uncovenanted Service Associations in India for delegating witnesses for the Parliamentary Committee which will be appointed after Easter. Mr. Eliot, of the Meteorological Department, and Mr. Walker, of the P. W. D., are named as likely to represent the Simla Association.

THE G. I. P. Railway authorities are taking great pains in illuminating the Victoria Terminus. But their efforts, a correspondent writes, will be thrown away if the outlines and the chief features of the building are not more fully brought out than from present appearances they seem likely to be. No arrangements seem to have been made for lighting the spires or the dome. An example of how the work should be done is furnished in the University Clock Tower, the spire of which is being fully illuminated. The crockets on the dome make the fixing of the lights easy.

IT will be remembered that before his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught left Bombay he visited the Colaba Soldiers' Institute. He has since presented the members with a portrait of himself, which they have had framed by Messrs. Thacker and Company. To commemorate the incident the name of the institute has been changed to "The Soldiers' Connaught Club."

H. M. S. MARINER went out of the harbour for firing exercise yesterday, and she will sail on Thursday for the Persian Gulf.

AT the recent assault-at-arms for the Rawal Pindi District, Lieut. W. R. Birdwood, of the 11th Bengal Lancers, son of Mr Justice Birdwood, won a silver shield presented by General Sir T. D. Baker for the best man-at-arms among British officers.

MR. LOCKWOOD, Q. C., will, it is said, "lead" for Lady Connemara in the pending society divorce case, while Sir C. Russel will appear for Lord Connemara. Efforts have been made in the most august quarter to compose the differences between husband and wife, but so far without avail, and the cause is expected to be placed in the special jury list for trial very soon.

THE Queen is to hold an investiture of the Bath St. Michael and St. George, and the principal Indian orders, before her departure for Aix-les-Bains. The ceremony will take place in the White Drawing-room at Windsor Castle. There are a large number of knights of the various orders waiting to be invested, as there has not been a regular investiture for nearly a year.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *World*:—"Your Agra correspondent has fallen into error in stating that Sir Auckland Colvin's father, who, like himself was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, met his death at the hands of the rebels. The poor gentleman died in his bed in the fort of Agra, when the Agra civil and military people were supposed to be undergoing a siege. If Mr. Colvin died of anything except a mild disinclination to keep alive in the circumstances, he might be said to have been killed by a despatch from Calcutta conveying a reprimand for the non-transmission of an administration report, which could not be forwarded through a region entirely in hostile hands, and which, as Calcutta needed not to have been told, could not be prepared, because every document necessary for its compilation was destroyed at the first outburst of mutiny."

SPEAKING at St Pancras on March 1st, Mr Labouchere said:—He regarded the majority of the House of Commons as the most disreputable crew of men that ever Providence in his wrath inflicted upon a people. Why was he suspended? The House of Commons seemed to think that the members for Northampton should be very believing men. The House of Commons not many years ago expelled his colleague because he did not believe in things heavenly; they suspended him (Mr. Labouchere) because he would not believe in things of the earth, earthy. He declined to believe in the Marquess of Salisbury. He would like to see the Conservative who would stand up and say on his honour that he believed one single word the Marquess of Salisbury ever said. When people wanted to say that a person was telling a lie, and wished to say it civilly, they said, "You tell a Salisbury."

THINGS have vastly changed at Hyderabad in the last few years, writes "*Atlas*." The kindness and hospitality of the leading natives are boundless, and nowhere in India is the intercourse between them and our countrymen so cordial and intimate. Under the wise and prudent administration of Sir Asman Jah, seconded by that able and enlightened official the Financial and Political Secretary, Mohsin-ul-Mulk, better known as Mehdi Ali, the country is making such steady progress that Hyderabad, already the most considerable of the native states of India, promises to become before long an example to them all.

THE Indian troopship Serapis arrived at Portsmouth on March 4, after rather a mishapful voyage, having broken down after leaving Bombay, and having to put into Plymouth through stress of weather. She carried the 2nd Batt. Norfolk Regt. time-expired men, invalids, and details, under the command of Colonel Burton, of the Norfolk Regt., the total numbers being 32 officers, 12 ladies, 12 children, 611 rank-and-file, 20 women, and 51 children of the regiment; and the remaining details bring the total (military and passengers) complement up to 1,190. One death, that of a soldier, occurred on the voyage, and Captain Chesney, of the Bengal Staff Corps, coming home as mentally deranged, escaped the vigilance of the sentry three days out from Bombay, and, nothing more being heard of him, is believed to have jumped overboard.

ACCORDING to advices received in England from Teheran, the little favourite of the Shah, whose appearance excited great interest everywhere during the Shah's visit to Europe, has been betrothed to his Majesty's youngest daughter. In honour of this event the Shah gave a great festival, which in its splendour is said to have surpassed even those mentioned in the "Arabian Nights." Nasr-ed-Din presented his little favourite with his most beautiful estate in the neighbourhood of Teheran. At the same time he handed him a document pronouncing a curse upon any future ruler of Persia who would dare to deprive him of his property.

IN an amusing account of daily life at Stockholm, a clever writer in *Temple Bar* says that the telegraph has been almost superseded there by the telephone; but the convenience is not without its social drawbacks:—"Wonderfully convenient as it undoubtedly is, the invention is not without its dangers and its drawbacks. Terrible things have occurred from its careless use by persons insufficiently versed in its ways and workings. To give an example. A lady a short time ago received an invitation by telephone to dine in the country. Turning away from the instrument she asked her husband what earthly excuse she could send this time. Through the telephone with awful distinctness came back the answer, 'If you don't want to come, you needn't send any excuse at all.' Alas! she had been unaware that 'asides' not spoken directly into the instrument were often audible at the other end."

LEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Lord Salisbury has assured Portugal that Britain will repudiate Consul Buchanan's action in hoisting the British flag on Portuguese territory, if such action be proved.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

General Caprivi, Count Kalnoky, and Signor Crispi are to confer shortly.

A MILITARY FRACAS.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Captain Campbell, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been sentenced to lose a year's seniority for striking Lieutenant Gray in a squabble over a game of billiards.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

REASONS FOR BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

BERLIN, MARCH 23.

It is stated here that the retirement of Prince Bismarck is due to a personal difference with the Emperor, who insisted on being informed of all his dealings with party leaders.

Prince Bismarck, however, declined to be controlled by the Emperor in such matters, and therefore resigned.

A RUSSIAN UKASE.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 23.

An Imperial Ukase orders the issue of new gold at four per cent. loan of seventy-five million roubles, for the redemption of the loan of 1862.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant wsre delivered in London to-day.

THE EXCHANGE RATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 24.

The rate of exchange in Calcutta at noon to-day was 1s. 5 1-16d.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP.

The Rev. Mr. Whitley was consecrated Bishop of Chota Nagpore last Sunday at Ranchi. The Bishops of Calcutta, Bombay, and Lahore took part in the ceremony.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SIMLA.

A destructive fire broke out at the Simla Main Bazaar early this morning. The flames made a sweep up the Mall, burning the Municipal Market, the old Theatre, and Messrs. Davies Commission Rooms.

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

The northern and southern columns of the Chin ield Force met at Tashon Ywama, their appointed rendezvous, on the 12th instant.

COLONEL C. J. SMITH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 24.

Colonel C. J. Smith, R.E., who has been ill, has left for England on a year's furlough.

INFLUENZA IN MADRAS.

Influenza is reported in two parts of the Madras city.

LORD CONNEMARA'S DEPARTURE FOR OOTY.

H. E. the Governor left for Ooty this evening. There was a large attendance to see him depart.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Brodie Ketchen, in command of the Nayar Brigade, Travancore.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, MARCH 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, MARCH 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam arrived here from Bombay at daylight to-day.

ADEN, MARCH 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, from Bombay, arrived at 1 a.m. to-day.

The Messageries Maritimes s. s. Salazie left Aden for Marseilles on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m.

The Messageries Maritimes s. s. Labourdonnais reached Aden on 23rd instant at 2 a.m.

The Anchor Line s.s. Brittannia, outward bound, passed the Canal on the 22nd instant.

COLOMBO, MARCH 26.

Mail steamer Massilia, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, closed, firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅜d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 9-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	88¾ ex coup.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69⅞
4½ per cent. ,,	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	43⅜d. per oz.

ARRIVAL OF LADY HARRIS.

LADY HARRIS arrived in Bombay by the English mail steamer yesterday morning. As soon as the steamer anchored in the harbour about a quarter-past 8 a. m., Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Captain Forbes, Aide-de-Camp, and Dr. Irving, Surgeon, accompanied by Captain Hext, the Director of the Indian Marine, proceeded on board to meet Lady Harris. There was a delay of over an hour before they returned to the Apollo Bunder, where Colonel Lyttelton introduced to Lady Harris General Knowles. There were also present Mr. G. R. Johnstone, of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Company, and Rissaldar Major Roopsing, Native Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor. Lady Harris was accompanied by Captain Jervis, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Harris, Dr. Martin, Surgeon, her child, and a maid. From the Bunder the party drove over first to Captain Hext's residence on the Dockyard premises, and afterwards to Government House. Lady Harris stayed there only a few hours, and came about 1-30 p.m. to the Victoria Terminus, where there were present Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, who was a passenger for Poona by the G. I. P. Railway mail train, Colonel Lyttelton, Colonel Campbell Walker, Captain Hastings, Mr G. R. Johnston, Captain Steele, &c. Lady Harris left the station in H. E. the Governor's saloon-carriage for Poona, *en route* to Mahableshwar, accompanied by the officers who came with her to Bombay.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 7.

WITH the exception of Mr. Gladstone's speech, and perhaps that of Sir Charles Russell, the long drawn out debate on the Report of the Special Commission has not been remarkable for oratory of a high order. Friends and foes agree that the performance of the veteran Liberal leader was one of his finest efforts. Certainly those who were in the House of Commons at the opening of the debate are not likely soon to forget it. I mentioned last week the extraordinary demand for seats. All the places had been allotted a week beforehand, and if the orders admitting "strangers" to the more favoured portion of the space devoted to the public had been saleable they would have fetched a large price. There has certainly been no such rush during the past five years. Ladies', strangers', distinguished strangers', and reporters' galleries were closely packed. The vacant seat over the clock—his Royal Highness had gone away to open the Forth Bridge—and the almost entire emptiness of the Ambassadors' Box made the crowded state of the other parts of the House more conspicuous. On the floor of the building, sacred to members, there was not an unoccupied seat when Mr. Gladstone rose, and some hon. gentlemen were content to stand throughout the hour and forty minutes that the old man eloquent enchained the close attention of his hearers. A few M. Ps., including Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. Cyril Flower, sat on the steps of the Speaker's throne. The only Minister absent was Mr. Balfour—he is confined to his room by one of his periodical colds—and more than one member of her Majesty's Government was compelled to put up with a back seat. Among the lucky persons who obtained admittance to the special gallery was Sir W. Wedderburn, who hopes before long to exchange the *role* of an occasional visitor to St. Stephen's for that of a Member of the House. In the seats under the gallery Mr. Michael Davitt rubbed shoulders with Mr. H. H. Cunynghame, the secretary of the Special Commission. The contrast between Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. Gladstone was never more marked than on this occasion. I heard more than one Conservative member express regret that failing Mr. Balfour, Mr. Goschen had not been put up to speak on behalf of the Government. Mr. Gould, the political cartoonist, styles a sketch made of the Leader of the House, while he was speaking of the "Right Rev. W. H. Smith." Mr. Smith was painfully solemn, and he might have been engaged in delivering a funeral oration, so melancholy was the tone adopted. The right honourable gentleman whenever he addresses the House has a trick of assuming an air of injured innocence, especially at those periods when his virtuous commonplaces are greeted with irreverent laughter by the scoffers below the Opposition gangway. On Monday night this characteristic attitude was specially marked. Mr. W. H. Smith throughout his speech was almost motionless. He almost seemed to be chained to the table, so little animation did he display. He came provided with voluminous notes, which he freely used; indeed, he read every word of the latter part of his remarks, and the wonder is that some unregenerate Radical did not call Mr. Speaker's attention to the breach of the rules. Perhaps the most interesting thing mentioned by Mr. Smith was that the Government did not intend to take any further measures with regard to the report. "I have no doubt," said the right honourable gentleman, "I shall be asked why the Government propose to proceed no further." Here he was interrupted by loud ironical cheers, and cries of "Why, why?" He went on to say, "Why is it the Government proceed no further than the resolution I move to enter the Judge's report on the journals of the House? My answer is because it was no part of our intention at any time to constitute a Commission for the purpose of obtaining evidence to inflict punishment." The Irish members laughed at this, and were moved to still greater merriment by Mr. Smith's most solemn assurance that the desire of Lord Salisbury's Government throughout had been to obtain the truth in the interests of the whole community, including the honourable gentlemen below the gangway. An amusing incident occurred while Mr. Smith was on his legs. He frequently paused to quench his thirst, and on one occasion, whilst he was drinking, Mr. Gladstone rose and reaching forward for the large tumbler of water that had previously been fetched for him by the "Masher" whip of the Liberal party, the Hon. C. R. Spencer, took a sip. This occurring immediately at the same moment that his opponent opposite was moistening his throat, it looked as if the rival leaders were drinking each other's health, and the House, which is easily excited to laughter, was much amused.

Another funny incident happened later in the evening. In one of the most important parts of his oration, Mr. Gladstone stopped, and gazed at Lord Randolph Churchill, who was talking to his immediate neighbour, Mr. Staveley Hill. Then ensued some strange pantomime. Lord Randolph excitedly turned to his companion, nodded to Mr. Gladstone, accompanying his gestures with a peculiar movement of the hands and arms, as much as to say, "Please, Sir, it wasn't me; it was the other boy." Mr. Staveley Hill did the same thing, and looked even more uncomfortable than the noble lord. Just as Mr. Gladstone was resuming his remarks, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, who occupied the second place on the Treasury bench, turned round, and smiled in an extremely silky manner at Lord Randolph, who cast a most contemptuous glance at the enterprising Civil Lord of the Admiralty. I was subsequently told by some Members of Parliament, who were in a better position to judge than myself, that the origin of the affair was Mr. Ashmead Bartlett. He, it is said, manifested his objection to something Mr. Gladstone said, and was rebuked in true Randolphian style for the manner of his interruption. It is well-known that the member for South Paddington does not love Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, and the foregoing explanation of the episode is not inherently improbable. Mr. Gladstone had no more earnest listener than Lord Randolph (he absented himself from the House during the greater part of the time Mr. Smith was speaking, or rather reading)—and the noble Lord, whose admiration for the Liberal leader as a debater is well-known, has copied the trick of putting his hand to his ear, although he does not, so far as I am aware, suffer from deafness, and ought not to have any difficulty in catching the words of a speaker standing only a few yards off. Mr. Gladstone's voice was slightly husky when he began, but as he proceeded it became quite clear, and the House was so still that scarcely any of his points was lost, even by those sitting in the back galleries. Among the ladies behind the purdah or *grille* was the sister in-law of Mr. Chamberlain. She told a friend of mine that until then she had always thought the Right Hon. Joseph was the greatest living orator in this country since the death of Mr. John Bright; she was now prepared to admit that her distinguished relative had never made a speech equal to one delivered by Mr. Gladstone.

When Sir Michael Hicks-Beach got up to reply most of us went home. As I was leaving the House I met the burly form of Mr. Labouchere's "genial ruffian." I asked Mr. Caine what he thought of Mr. Gladstone's deliverance. "It was very fine," was the reply, "it was casuistical in parts, but I agreed with nearly every word of it." A journalistic friend to whom Mr. Caine had described the speech as unanswerable, inquired of the hon. member for Barrow how he intended to vote. "I have not yet made up my mind," was the answer. Since then Mr. Caine has performed the operation, and it is now understood that he will vote for the amendment. It is rumoured that he has only been restrained from taking part in the discussion by the earnest entreaties of the Liberal Unionist whips. Mr. Caine declares that he is still as strongly in favour of the maintenance of the Union as ever, but how long will it be before he is again acting with his former allies? As the Gladstonians deny that they are "Separatists," the difference between them and such men as Mr. Caine is one more of degree than principle.

Some curiosity has been evinced to know what line Lord Randolph would take. There is no longer any doubt that he disapproved of the appointment of the Commission, and that he is, now that the Report of the three Judges is before the world, more fully convinced than ever of the mistake committed by the Government. His position is one of some delicacy, and although he is burning to go for his old colleagues he has to be careful not to take a step that would alienate the sympathies of the Conservatives who still believe in him. He told his friends at the beginning of the week that he was undecided whether to take part in the debate. He now gives out that he shall not speak; but a great deal may happen before the division is taken on Monday or Tuesday. He is so erratic that nobody can tell what he may do. One thing, however, appears to be certain, namely, that although he will not vote with, he will not vote against, Mr. Gladstone's amendment. His present intention is to walk out before the division, in which example he will probably be imitated by his follower, Mr. Louis Jennings. Those who enjoy the noble Lord's confidence say that the reason why he does not boldly vote for the amendment is that it is couched in too violent terms. He may not be sorry to have such an excuse for remaining, so far as the divisionis concerned, neutral.

I have referred to the estimate formed of Mr. Gladstone's speech by two of his opponents. Let me allude to the opinion expressed by another and better known character who, to say the least, has never overloaded the Liberal Commander-in-Chief with adulation. Michael Davitt, who although he steadfastly refuses a seat in the House of Commons, is like so many of his countrymen, high and low, never better pleased than when attending its sittings. The ex-Fenian ran against Mr. Herbert Gladstone in one of the corridors on Tuesday evening, and some conversation passed between them. Mr. Davitt spoke of the delight with which he had listened to the elder Gladstone on the previous day. "There was always," he said, "a lingering feeling of bitterness against your father, left rankling in my breast, but last night's speech has cleared the last trace of it from my heart." Mr. Parnell entered the House in the middle of Mr. Smith's discourse, and was loudly cheered by his followers. He sat between Mr. Sexton and young Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy. All eyes were turned to him when Mr. Gladstone prefaced the most moving part of his speech by saying:—"Now I have spoken thus far of the Irish members without distinction. I must now speak of the chief among them, because he was the object of by far the worst and most atrocious of these charges. I must speak of Mr. Parnell." In speaking of the uncrowned king by his name instead of by his constituency Mr. Gladstone was guilty of a breach of the rules, but nobody noticed it at the time, and if any one had observed the mistake, he would not have ventured to call attention to it, so enchained was the whole assembly by the moving periods of the distinguished orator. Curiously enough Sir Charles Russell in the peroration of his speech last night also without protest referred to the hon. member for Cork by name. "Do you not see that behind Mr. Parnell stands a nation and a nation's hopes?" asked the eminent Q. C. Sir C. Russell's speech, no doubt, deserved the high praise it subsequently received from the Attorney-General, but he was not able to draw a crowded House, and to tell the truth members are just a little tired of the legal element that has predominated in this debate. Mr. Reid, Mr. Lockwood, Sir C. Russell, the Attorney-General have all thought it necessary to favour the House with speeches that might have been more appropriately given at the palace in the Strand, and they will be followed by Mr. Asquith as well as by Sir Henry James. Some people think that Wednesday should have been given up entirely to the lawyers, and certainly there would have been some advantage in having all these forensic displays at one sitting. There is a peculiarity about the eloquence of professional advocates that seems to make it unsuitable to the atmosphere of the House of Commons.

The result of the contest in North St. Pancras is unfortunate for the Government at this juncture. So far as the personality of the rival candidates is concerned—Mr. Leighton does not count—the Conservatives were much better off than the Liberals. It is true that Mr. Bolton was a tried man, but I am doing him no injustice in saying that he had been tried and found wanting. He did his duty as a member, but the people of St. Pancras complained that after his defeat he neglected the constituency, and was not a very active supporter of the London programme. Weeks before there was a vacancy or any expectation of one, Liberals of the School of Professor Stuart and Mr. Causton might be heard lamenting that whatever their chances in other metropolitan districts in the more northern parts of London, they were hopeless. Mr. Bolton's victory over so good a candidate as Mr. Graham naturally makes them confident of winning all along the line when the general election comes round. The Irish Question, particularly the Report of the Special Commission, was put in the forefront by the Unionists, and they adhered to this programme, although they were warned by one of their own leading journals, the *Daily Chronicle*, that they were entirely on the wrong tack. "It is idle," says the Tory *St. James's* after the election, "to take up our stand simply and solely upon maintaining the Union." If the Conservative candidate for Stamford should get in by a larger majority than the late member Mr. Lawrence, just created one of her Majesty's judges, secured and the Liberal Unionist—he has many things in his favour—succeeds in beating the rather unlucky protege of Mr. Gladstone, who is standing in the Liberal interest, they may change their opinion, but very few Conservatives are to be found now who think that there is much capital to be made by them out of the conclusions of the three judges.

An odd reason has been given, and correctly given in one of the papers, for the further postponement of the second reading of Viscount Cross's Bill from Monday to last night. It is stated that when the Secretary of State for India went down to the Lords on Monday afternoon he found that he was the only peer who had received a copy of the Parliamentary papers, although they were issued from the office of the Government printers on Saturday. The explanation I believe is that these particular papers were included in the category of official documents that are not sent to every member of the two Houses of Parliament, but only supplied to those who apply for them. Whether it wise to treat despatches of this importance in such a manner is another question. I can add nothing to the full report of the debate that will reach you by this mail, as circumstances prevented my attending the sitting as I had intended doing. Lord Stanley of Alderley, when the Bill is considered in Committee next Thursday, will move to add to clause 2, the following words:—"Provided also that rules made under this Act shall not prohibit questions being asked relating to complaints respecting alleged acts of maladministration within the British territory." If one were to judge solely from the leading columns of the London papers Viscount Cross's unambitious measure is not exciting much interest here. Not a single morning paper published in the Metropolis has a line of comment on last night's debate, but the subject is dealt with at considerable length and with characteristic ability in the columns of the *Manchester Guardian*, which is so extensively read here that it may almost be considered a London paper.

The Earl of Kimberley has, I understand, consented to take the chair at the dinner, which it is proposed to give to Lord Reay, in honour of his wise and statesmanlike administration as Governor of Bombay.

Sir George Campbell is to ask Sir J. Gorst on the 10th inst. on whose account, at whose expense, and on what title Zeylah, Bulhar, and Berbera are occupied by British troops; whether the natives who are represented as raiders have ever recognised the British occupation, or have openly resisted it; whether the late expedition was ordered to carry on a war of punishment by the destruction of wells and private property; and if so whether these orders were given by the Indian or British authorities. It is to be hoped that this formidable question will not interfere with Lord Harris' projected visit to Zeylah and Berbera.

THE newest bonnets, it seems, are to be modelled upon insects' bodies, which may be of gold or silver filagree or any of the glittering materials now used for millinery foundations. The trimming is to imitate their wings, either folded or raised in flight. One lady has used the bee as her model with becoming effect, and an aristocratic milliner has sought inspiration from the butterfly. The only rivals which it is prophesied will have any chance against these ornithological novelties, are the dainty floral bonnets.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR IN BOMBAY.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS was early out yesterday morning. After *chota hazri* he was taken to the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, where he enjoyed a game at lawn-tennis. He breakfasted at ten o'clock, and then during the early part of the day he was engaged receiving visitors, among the gentlemen honoured with a reception being Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Wadia, and the Hon. Mr. Sayani. About a quarter-past four in the afternoon his Royal Highness drove to the Maidan, where he witnessed a part of the sports, and returned to Government House, through the People's Fair.

THE WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER TOURNAMENT.

His Royal Highness attended the tournament yesterday and remained for nearly three-quarters of an hour. He was accompanied by his Excellency Lord Reay and Staff. At the request of his Royal Highness the natives were made to repeat the *gut ka furee*, which is the native style of single stick. Although the men cut some ridiculous capers while performing, they were undoubtedly very smart with hands and feet. The Prince was so pleased with the performance that he requested a repetition of it. The sports yesterday were very successful, and the management of them reflects great credit on the gentlemen who were entrusted with the carrying out of the programme. The attendance was not so large as might have been expected, but this is no doubt owing to the counter-attraction on the Parade Ground. A good deal of work was got through yesterday, though much remains to be done. Yesterday's proceedings were unfortunately marred by an accident that befell a trooper of the Governor's Body Guard who fell from his horse during the sword contest, and dislocated his collar bone; but we are glad to state that he is in no immediate danger. The following are details of the day's events, and the times we are enabled to give were taken by one of Messrs. Lund & Blockley's chronographs:—

100 YARDS FLAT RACES (NATIVES).

There were six entries for this event. They went away well together, but Jacky D'Souza soon showed to the front, closely followed by Ramcharan Tuaria. They came in the order named. Time—11 1-5 secs.

Jacky D'Souza	1
Ramcharan Tuari	2

GUT KA FUREE (NATIVES).

Jacky D'Souza won by scoring full points, while the second man only succeeded in making two.

Jacky D'Souza	1
Luxmon Purshad	2
Dost Mahomed Khan	3

QUARTER-MILE RACE (NATIVES).

Five men faced the starter in this event. Jacky D'Souza took the lead from the start and kept his advantage, with a lot in hand, to the end. Ramcharan Tuari was the only other man fit to enter, and he finished a bad second. Time—1 min. 1½ secs.

Jacky D'Souza	1
Ramcharan Tuari	2

SWORD *vs.* SWORD, MOUNTED (NATIVES).

There were eight entries in this event, which was watched with keen interest by the spectators. In the third while a man of the Poona Horse was engaging Ramchander Chowan of the Governor's Bodyguard, the latter unfortunately fell and broke his collar-bone. He was removed to hospital.

Mahomed Kader Khan (P. H.)	1
Mozuffer Khan (P. H.)	2

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (CADETS).

This race was run in heats owing to the number of entries. In the final heat Reid came away from the field of four in fine style, being followed by Williams, and the two were never caught up. Time—11½ secs.

Reid	1
J. Williams	2

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (EUROPEANS).

Eight entered and went away with a good start. Shrigley then came forward, and won easily in the fine time of 9 4-5 seconds. It should be mentioned that there was a high wind blowing from the back of the competitors. Time—9 4-5 secs.

Shrigley (H. L. I.)	1
Vol. W. Smith (B. V. R.)	2

QUARTER-MILE FLAT RACE (CADETS).

There were far too many entries for this event, the consequence being that the start was not a good one, although the starter was not to blame for this. Fido took the lead, and kept it for a good distance. He then gave place to Reid, won by a yard or two. Time—1 min 7½ secs.

Cadet T. Reid	1
Cadet Fido	2

HALF-MILE FLAT RACE (EUROPEANS).

Six men entered for this race, and after a short distance Sawyer came to the front with Kirkpatrick close on his heels. It was a very slow race, the time being 2 min. 37 4-5 secs.

Corpl Sawyer	1
Pte Kirkpatrick	2

HALF-MILE WALKING RACE (CADETS).

There were fifteen entries and all the boys were in full marching order. They walked in a clump for some time, and then began to scatter, Fido in front. Fido finally came in first, closely followed by Reid.

Fido	1
Reid	2

SACK RACE (NATIVES).

A good deal of amusement was caused by this race. The competitors had sacks drawn over them with only their heads out, and they looked very funny as they came hopping along. As was to be expected, many of them fell, and then tried to *roll* along.

Sundai Sing	1
Dost Mahomed Khan	2

LANCE *vs.* LANCE (NATIVES).

Seven men entered for this, of whom six belonged to the Poona Horse. There were only six men who competed however, the outsider being absent. Jamadar Manowar Khan pulled it off with full points, Dafadar Mozuffer Khan being given second prize.

Jam. Manowar Khan	1
Daf. Mozuffer Khan	2

FENCING (EUROPEANS).

This was a very keenly contested event, and the last few ties were witnessed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. The first was finally adjudged to Sergt. Young of the Gloster Regiment.

Sergt. Young	1
Corpl. Partridge, R.A.	2

VICTORIA CROSS COMPETITION (NATIVES).

This was the most interesting event during the evening. A hurdle was put up over which the men were required to jump. Then they had to dismount and lift dummies, which had been placed there for the purpose, mount, and again jump over the hurdle. The race was run in heats, there being eleven entries. Trumpeter Noor Khan of the Poona Horse won in fine style, Lance Naik Nadir Shah Khan of the same regiment coming next.

Trumpeter Noor Khan	1
Naik Nadir Shah Khan	2

SWORD *vs.* SWORD (EUROPEANS).

There were eight entries and the prizes were given as follows:—

Bombardier Barrett	1
Gunner Nash	2

NEEZA BAZI COMPETITION (EUROPEANS).

In this event the candidate had to life a peg, pierce a cocoanut, and carry away a ring in one course. The result declared was:—

H. Symmons	1
Lieut Gordon	2
D. Cuff	3

NEEZA BAZI COMPETITION (NATIVES).

In this event Nizam Beg and Tookeram Powar of the Governor's Body Guard, divided the first and second prizes as they tied.

Nizam Beg	Tie.
Tookaram Powar	

BEST MAN-AT-ARMS (EUROPEANS).

Gunner Nash of the Royal Artillery defeated eight competitors, and won the first prize.

Gunner Nash	1
Lce Corpl. Ryan	2

SACK RACE (EUROPEAN).

Seven competitors sacked for this race, and Shrigley pulled off the first prize by jumping in first.

Shrigley, H. L. I.	1
Vol. Brewn	2

TUG-OF-WAR.

This was between the Sailors and Marines, and was won by the Marines.

THE PRINCE AT THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.

On leaving the athletic sports his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor drove to the People's Fair on the Esplanade, and informally opened it by driving through the ground between five and six o'clock. The Prince was seated in a carriage drawn by four horses and outriders. H. E. the Governor sat at his left hand, and opposite him sat Captain Holford, while Lady Reay followed in another carriage. The Royal carriage was escorted by a detachment of H. E. the Governor's Body-guard; Col. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, rode beside the carriage, and Captain Macdermott, accompanied by two sowars on horseback, rode in front to clear the way. The fair was organized for the purpose of giving his Royal Highness an idea of what native fairs are like; but it must be admitted the People's Fair far exceeds in splendour, in extent, and symmetry of design, the native fairs we are accustomed to see on the Maidan. Of course, they have not usually a Murzban to plan out the ground for them or to erect and arrange the stalls. The fair ground takes in something like twenty acres, and is planned in the form of a cross, running 1,500 feet from east to west, and cross-wise from north to south, 1,000 feet, having a large circle in the centre, where stands the Murzban Tower, transplanted from Lady Reay's Fancy Fair, while circles are also formed at each of the four points of the cross. There are upwards of two hundred stalls, all of which are filled with all manner of merchandise and fancy goods. Of amusements, too, there are many, while refreshment *buffets* are there, as a matter of course, in plenty. The nearer the visitor approaches the fair, the more he wonders at the splendour of the spectacle. But the exterior view, imposing as it is, hardly prepares one for the dazzling show inside. There are two main entrances at the east and west ends, although admission can be gained at almost any corner. The fair has not been got up for any charitable purpose, nor as a source of gain to any one: it has been organized solely in honour of our Royal guest, and therefore no entrance fee is levied. At the east and west corners, however, as we have said, are what are supposed to be the main entrances. There stand two tall triple triumphal arches. They are Saracenic in design, and painted to represent stone. The central arches are twenty feet in width, and those at the side twelve feet wide each. They are about forty feet in height, so that the imposing nature of the structures may be imagined. They are decorated with works of art in the shape of pictures of men and women, representing native dress and character. Beyond that they are devoid of all adornment; because they are intended more for the purposes of illumination than anything else. Entering at the east end, the point at which his Royal Highness approached the fair last evening, the eye is dazzled with the splendour of the scene. Scarlet, white, and pale blue—the former predominating—are what have been chiefly used in the scheme of colouring. The stalls are dressed in scarlet and white—while posts, barricades, masts, and all woodwork, are painted a pale blue. Immediately to the right on entering, is a platform, where his Royal Highness was greeted with a choir of boys and girls from the Scottish Schools, who sang to the Prince the patriotic song "Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue," finishing up with a verse of the National Anthem. Principal Macdonald was then presented by Lord Reay to his Royal Highness, and a bouquet of flowers was presented to the Prince by Miss Mabel Campbell, one of the pupils. As the Royal carriage moved on the boys raised a hearty cheer for his Royal Highness. Then followed a scene of the wildest description. The natives who had assembled on the grounds in thousands, and who had gathered round in a solid mass while the carriage was standing, could hardly move, and it was with difficulty the way could be cleared. Then the struggle began, the crowd swaying backwards and forwards, cheering loudly; those in front striving to maintain the position they had already gained in following closely upon the carriage, and those behind struggling to get further in front. It was a wonderful and impressive spectacle, though it is astonishing no one was hurt, for had one stumbled and fallen, it is a question if he would have got up again alive amid such a crush as there was.

Opposite this platform is a bandstand, which was occupied yesterday by the band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, who played the National Anthem as his Royal Highness approached, and performed throughout the evening. Now we come to what might be termed the bazaar, occupied by Borahs with every class of goods to be found in the city bazaar; only the "shops" are very much cleaner, and the stock much more tastefully and temptingly exhibited. The first that strikes the eye are two opposition houses, or tents rather, for on one side of the bandstand, a large signboard announces that Messrs. Pearse and Co. have established a branch at the People's Fair, and are prepared to supply ices and cakes, equal in quality to, and quite as cheap as, at their Church Gate Street establishment; while opposite, Messrs. Morenas and Co. have taken up temporary quarters in a large tent, from which, as one passes, an inviting odour of good tea assails the nostrils. To the right of this we come to another platform, where last evening his Royal Highness made a second halt to hear the children of the Alexandra Girls' School sang to him "God Bless the Prince of Wales." On the conclusion of the chorus, Miss Furdonji Servai decorated his Royal Highness with a garland of flowers, while Miss Sunabai Jehangir Mugasett, grand-daughter of Mr. Murzban, presented the Prince with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. H. E. the Governor then presented Miss Manockjee, grand-daughter of the founder of the institution, to his Royal Highness, who, to the evident delight of the little girl, was graciously pleased to shake hands with her.

Further on to the left we find that Mr. Pallonjee, confectioner, has taken up quarters on behalf of the Indian Temperance Association, whose motto, as displayed on the signboard, is "Loyalty, Virtue, Temperance." Mr. Pallonjee wishes it to be understood from the board he exhibits at his door, that he has "no licence," and requires none; there can be "no drunkenness" resulting from a visit to his premises, for his is "no grog-shop." Mr. Pallonjee has an opposition restaurant not very far away, however, namely, the Oriental *Cafe Chantant* kept by Messrs. Rustomjee Framjee and Company, one of the most attractive establishments in the whole fair. Both Europeans and Natives can be served here with any kind of refreshment they please. To the right is a long bar filled with native cakes and sweets; while of drinks the pleasure-seeker may indulge in either fiery country liquor or the harmless half-anna bottle of soda-water, as may suit his taste. The other bar stretching to the left is for Europeans, and there the restaurateurs are licensed to dispense the refreshing "peg" and soda, as well as the non-ebriating tea or coffee. For the small sum of four annas admittance may be gained to the *Rung Mundir* or *Cafe Chantant* beyond. The centre portion, after the manner of such places of entertainment, is all set with small round-tables and chairs, while at the further end opposite the door is a stage, with crimson and white draped proscenium. Messrs. Rustomjee Framjee and Co. have been lavish in their decorations. There is no roof to the saloon, but it is arched over with bamboos running crosswise, from which in the centre are suspended crystal chandeliers, and round the sides clusters of Chinese lanterns. Although a *Rung Mundir*, it is a place where Europeans as well as Natives will find much to amuse, if the programmes each night are as attractive as that provided yesterday. At six o'clock a concert was given by a band of *gavaias*, who sang to the accompaniment of *sitar* and *bin*. Later on a really clever performance was given by native gymnasts and acrobats from the Kasrat Mandli. At nine a most interesting entertainment was given in the shape of an optical diorama, kindly lent by Mr. S. N. Bhedwar, and then between ten and eleven o'clock a troupe of native women of Cashmere, called Bhanuniatees, performed some wonderful feats.

Another of the entertainments is what is mysteriously called the "Grand Exhibition of Occult Phenomena in connection with electricity,"—whatever that may mean—and then further along we find four barricades intended for "Hindu tamashas" and the performance of the "*Lalit*" or old Hindu religious farces. These latter may be seen without payment of any fee, although those who choose may be accommodated with one of the front seats for one anna. Mr. Laughton, too, is there with his phonograph, and the Fish Pond from Lady Reay's Fancy Fair is set up in a prominent place, so that it will be seen there is no lack of entertainments at the People's Fair, while for the younger visitors there are, close by the west entrance, a merry-go-round and swings. The tigers, horses, rams, &c., of the merry-go-round, are fearfully and wonderfully made, and curiosities in their way, of Indian carving, but they serve their purpose, the screams of delight of the children as they are whirled rapidly round, being as hearty as if they were riding on the hobby-horses of the more imposing steam arrangement which we saw at Lady Reay's Fair, and which is again to do duty at the Victoria Gardens *fete*.

Coming back to the shops we find the Fort Coach Factory have put up a show-room near the centre of the cross; and next to it is a platform, whereon yesterday the children of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Schools sang in Mahrathi "God Save the Queen," set to a native tune. Here, again, we are met by another refreshment-room, a temperance one this time—kept by Mr. Dinshaw Sorabjee, at whose shop tea and coffee are warranted pure and good. Proceeding further on we find a jeweller's shop, where gold and silver medals of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor are meeting with a ready sale. At any rate, they did so yesterday. At one of the corners we come to a maze, which has been artfully constructed by Mr. Murzban, and which is a source of great amusement. At the north end also there is a very pretty picture in the shape of a fountain spouting up jets of clear water from the centre of a temporary plantation of shrubs.

In the midst of all stands the Murzban Tower, but slightly altered, since last we saw it at Lady Reay's Fair. It redounds to Mr. Murzban's skill as an engineer in having, in so short a time, taken to pieces and re-erected the structure at another spot. Placing so firm a foundation for the sixteen massive pillars which form the body of the tower is no light task, and it was a by no means ordinary piece of work to get the erection completed in time. The construction of the tower has not been altered, but instead of a dome at the summit it has been brought to a peak, the cap, if it may be so called, being of fret work. The idea of making it so, has been that it might show off to better effect when illuminated.

Having spent about half an hour in the Fair, his Royal Highness took his departure by the western gateway, and drove to Malabar Hill.

THE FAIR BY NIGHT.

After the Prince left, the dense crowds which peopled the fair ground did not grow thinner. The place if anything became more crowded; and when darkness set in, and the fair was seen in all its glory of thirteen thousand lamps, from end to end was one swaying mass of people. The work of lighting up was commenced early, so that as the sun gradually set, the lamps began as if by magic power to simultaneously shed forth their red, green, and blue gleams. The top of the Murzban Tower was of course the best point of vantage to witness the illuminations. But it was no very easy matter to reach the top. The Tower was better patronised than it was at the Fancy Fair, and all night a steady stream kept moving up and down the spiral stair; but great care was taken, although it could easily hold two hundred without any danger, not to allow more than a fourth of that number to go up at one time. The view from the top was really charming, indeed it was only from the top of the tower any idea could be gained of the tasteful symmetry of the plan. To all appearance, with its thousands of little *buttees*, it looked like a huge Latin cross, studded with jewels of every hue, or it might even have been compared to a garden in Fairy-land—wherever that may be—whose flowers were fiery jewels. To the north the first object to attract attention was the Saracenic arch, which was, to use a stereotyped phrase, a blaze of light. The lamps used were of red, green, yellow, and blue,—red across the top, green intermixed with yellow down the outer sides, while the pillars supporting the central arch were clad in blue buttees. Along the pathway leading, from the arch towards the centre of the grounds, stood posts supporting various devices, picked out with coloured lights; and between these posts were suspended lines bearing many-coloured buttees. The bandstand occupied by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Band was also brilliantly illuminated. stretching to north and south of the tower the paths were lit in similar fashion, while westwards, looking towards the Bori Bunder, the line of light seemed interminable, the buttees being so arranged as to convey the idea of great distance, the arch facing the street appearing a long way off. But to the west side the object which attracted most attention was Messrs. Rustomjee Framjee and Company's Café Chantani, which, with it crystal chandeliers and Chinese lanterns, presented a most brilliant scene. Then, a little to the west of that, the fountain with its basin of water reflecting the many, coloured lights which encircled it, made another pretty picture. The illumination of the tower itself deserves special praise, Mr. Murzban has certainly improved on the effect produced at the fair on the Maidan, by putting on more buttees, and arranging them in even more tasteful fashion. The People's Fair as a spectacle is certainly a most brilliant success, and His Royal Highness will, no doubt, find it when he arrives through it again, one of the features of to-morrow night's illum nations.

In the evening an official dinner took place at Government House, and afterwards his Royal Highness held a reception. The chief event of today is the laying of the foundation-stone of the Lepers' Hospital at Trombay, for which one of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers will leave the dock at three o'clock, launches also conveying the members of the Municipal Corporation from the Mazagon Bunder at the same hour. Arrangements have been made, it may be added, for the supply of refreshments to the guests at Trombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

His Royal Highness will attend the Industrial Exhibition which has been organised in his honour on Wednesday evening. The specimens are exhibited in the building opposite the School of Art, and are arranged in separate rooms according to the material of which they are made. This Exhibition cannot but be interesting to the Prince, as it will bring back the recollection of almost every town and city that he has visited in his Indian tour. In the first division articles made of wood are arranged, and among these are some fine specimens of Japanese lacquer work. In this department some of the Native States come well to the front, Sawantwadi especially sending several exhibits. The cabinets sent in by John Roberts and Co., of Bombay, deserve special notice as do some specimens of Wimbridge furniture, teak and blackwood, which have been made by the East India School of Industry. In the metal department, the first article that attracts attention is a huge brass candelabra, about seven feet high, curiously worked, yet so light that it can be lifted with a finger. Mr. Tata has lent a magnificent specimen of a Japanese vase, about eight feet high, of a very dark chocolate metal, and on the shelves are some fine specimens of bronzes and vases. The shields and other ancient Indian articles form a fine collection, well worthy of attention. The precious metals are well represented also. Cutch, of course comes first with its specimens of silver work, and a beautifully chased shield, encrusted with jewels, comes from a Native State. One of our judges exhibit a splendid collection of cups, won by his father in yacht racing, and Bhownugger sends a splendid set of gold jewellery. The Pottery Department of the Exhibition is perhaps the most interesting of all. Among the most noticeable articles are a collection of snakes and a group showing the operations of a party of Thugs at work. The next compartment contains fabrics of various materials and designs, and the last two divisions are appropriated by the salesmen and a group of workmen engaged at their trade. Mr. Griffiths deserves great credit for the manner in which he has carried out his undertaking.

ILLUMINATION OF H. M. S. SHIPS.

The following general memorandum, dated "Boadicea at Bombay," 20th March, has been issued to the Commanders of H. M.'s ships in harbour:—

The following is the programme for illumination of H. M.'s ships on the night of the 26th instant in honor of the visit of Prince Albert Victor to Bombay. The exact time of the pyrotechnic illumination will depend upon circumstances, but will probably commence about 9 p. m. The lanterns and electric lights will be shown from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. (subject to alteration).

Each ship is to prepare a suitable illumination, rainbow fashion, with incandescent lights or candle lamps if they can be procured from the Dockyard or elsewhere, and in addition the letters A. V. or monogram is to be arranged with incandescent lights between fore and main masts.

The Mariner and Cossack will be supplied with

45 long lights and 50 rockets, each from the flag-ship which are to be used for the display ordered.

H. M. S. Crocodile is to make the best arrangements possible, applying to the Director of Indian Marine for rockets, &c.

The following is the arrangement for the illumination of the Boadicea, which will probably take place between 9 and 10 p.m. (subject to alteration). The motions of my flag-ship in lighting up and extinguishing lights are to be followed as closely as possible.

PROGRAMME.

Preparative gun.
Bouquet of rockets.
Light up red lights.
Bouquet of rockets.
Light up white lights.
Bouquet of rockets.
Light up blue lights.
Bouquet of rockets.
Light up Roman candles, 25 on poop, 25 on forecastle.
Gun fires, finish of illumination at intervals of five minutes.

All ships are to have pumps rigged, hoses led along, and water in buckets on deck, so as to be prepared to extinguish any sparks at once, and care is to be taken to have all fireworks covered with tarpauline, only the number required for the next display being taken out at one time.

Experimental illumination can take place any time on the evening of the 25th instant.

(Sd.) E. R. FREMANTLE,
Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

THE CORRESPONDENCE ON THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper was issued on Saturday, 1st inst., giving extracts from the correspondence which has passed relating to the numbers and functions of the several Councils in India. It begins with an extract from a minute of Lord Dufferin's, dated Nov. 6, 1888, in which he says :—

"For my own part, I think that a yearly financial discussion in the Viceroy's Legislative Council would prove a very useful and desirable arrangement, and a very convenient preliminary to the subsequent debate which takes place on Indian finances in the House of Commons later in the year. I do not by this mean that votes should be taken in regard to the various items of the Budget, or that the heads of expenditure should be submitted in detail to the examination of the Council, but simply that an opportunity should be given for a full, free, and thorough criticism and examination of the financial policy of the Government. Some such change as this would, I believe, prove as beneficial to the Indian Administration as it would be in accordance with the wishes of the European and Native mercantile world of India. At present the Government is exposed to every kind of misapprehension and misrepresentation in regard to its figures and its statement of their results. Were the matter to be gone into thoroughly and exhaustively on the occasion I suggest by independent critics, who, however anxious to detect a blot or to prove the Government in the wrong, would be at all events masters of their subject and cognisant of the technicalities and intricacies of Indian finance, the result would be far more advantageous to the financial reputation of the Indian Government as well as more conducive to the improvement of our financial system than are the present perfunctory Indian financial debates in the House of Commons and the imperfect exposition of Indian finance in some of the English newspapers.

"The second change in the procedure of the Supreme Legislative Council which I am inclined to recommend is that, under proper restrictions to be laid down by the Viceroy, its members should be permitted to ask questions in reference to current matters of domestic as distinguished from those of imperial interest that may have attracted public attention. One of the great dangers of the present situation is the facility with which that section of the press which is bent upon holding up English rule to the hatred and contempt of the people can go on day after day attributing to the Government intentions of inaugurating some obnoxious policy, until they have worked up large sections of the community into a state of excitement and alarm ; or else of inventing or exaggerating facts, upon which they subsequently comment in a most malicious manner, with the view of producing a disquieting effect upon the public mind, and infusing into it a spirit of disloyalty and discontent. Under existing circumstances the Government of India has no means of controlling or neutralising the effect of these mischievous practices. It has no adequate medium through which it can explain its policy, correct a wrong impression, or controvert a false statement, and, though up to the present time the consequences of the evils I have indicated may not have become very serious or widespread, they contain the germs of incalculable danger. Consequently it would prove as great an advantage to the Administration as it would frequently be a satisfaction to the members of the Council and the public at large, if reasonable opportunities were afforded of communicating to those interested the exact facts in regard to any questionable matter."

This is enclosed in a Despatch to the Secretary of State from the Viceroy in Council (May 25, 1889) asking the Secretary of State to consider what steps should be taken to give effect to the above. It points out that the terms of sect. 19 of the Indian Councils Act prevent the Council from entering upon any other business than that immediately connected with the work of legislation, and by an extract from Sir C. Wood's despatch of Aug. 9, 1861, shows that this was an intention deliberately adopted by the framers of the Act. The despatch proceeds.—

"We are anxious to explain in reference to this question that in our opinion the Budget should be submitted to the Legislative Council for discussion and criticism only, and that no power should be given to make a motion regarding it still less to withhold supplies ; and we would therefore allow no motion to be made or resolution taken with regard to any Budget, except so far as it depended on legislation, in which case members would be entitled to their usual rights. We would certainly not make the financial arrangements of the Government dependent on the passing of an Appropriation Bill. The advantages to be derived from the public discussion of the Budget would, in our opinion, be found in the exposure of unpopular features in the opportunity afforded for explanation, and in the suggestion which would be obtained for future guidance ; but it would be impossible, under our system of Government, to reconstruct a Budget because it did not meet the approval of the Legislative Council, and it would be unwise to encourage divisions, which would only serve to emphasise the existence of a permanent Government majority.

"We have not excluded from our consideration the fact that an opportunity for the discussion of the Budget might be provided, either by bringing on a Budget debate in connection with any measure directly or indirectly raising financial issues, in the same way as such a debate was allowed this year in connection with the introduction of the Patwari Bill, or even by making it our practice to introduce in every session of the Council some financial measure which might afterwards be dropped, but the introduction of which would afford an occasion for a financial disscussion. This expedient, which in fact approaches to an evasion of the statute, is not one to which it would in our opinion be desirable to resort. We consider, moreover, that the exercise of the right which we propose to confer upon the Legislative Council should be secured to it by law, and should not depend upon facilities which it would be in the discretion of the Government for the time being to afford or to withhold.

"In regard to the second proposed modification, it follows, from the argument which we have already advanced, that the right of interpellation could not, in our opinion, be admitted without an alteration of the law. We desire to add that, while Lord Dufferin considered that questions should be restricted to "current matters of domestic as distinguished from those of Imperial interest," we are of opinion that there will be an advantage in conceding a large measure of liberty in this respect. It appears to us that occasions may frequently present themselves in which it would be extremely desirable, in the interests of the Government of India ; that questions should be addressed to it even upon matters which it would, *prima facie*, be necessary to enumerate among those excluded from public discussion, if any class or classes of subjects were to be so excluded.

"In connection with the matter of interpellation, we also desire to say that, having considered the safeguards under which the right, if conceded to members of the Council, should be exercised, we think that for the present it will be sufficient to provide that due notice should be given to the Secretary of the Council of any question which a member may desire to ask ; and that the President, after communication with the Department of the Government concerned, should be empowered, without giving reasons, to declare that such a question must not be put. We think that the length of the notice to be given, and all other details should be reserved to be embodied in regulations to be framed by the Governor-General in Council and capable of alteration from time to time.

"We desire, in conclusion, to express our decided opinion that, if the two changes of procedure which we have described are admitted in the case of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, it will be desirable to extend them (perhaps with some further reservations as to the Budget) to the Provincial Legislative Councils."

This despatch is followed by one from the Secretary of State, dated Aug. 1, 1889, as follows :—

"My Lord Marquess,—I have considered in Council the statement made by your Excellency in the course of remarks addressed to your Council when assembled for the purpose of making laws and regulations, on March 29 last, that it is the opinion of the Government of India—

"(*a*) That the opportunities accorded to the Council for passing under review the financial situation of the country should occur with regularity and independently of the necessity of financial legislation in any particular year ; and

"(*b*) That members of the Council ought to have, under proper safeguards, the right of addressing questions to the Government upon matters of public interest.

"I fully concur with your Government that it ought always to be possible to obtain for the public the benefits which are certainly derived from the discussions of the Budget, and which I have no doubt will be derived from the reasonable exercise by members of the Council of the right of interpellation. Subject, therefore, to any observations which your Excellency's Government may in the meantime offer for my consideration, I propose to make at a suitable opportunity an application to Parliament for such an extension of the powers of the Governor-General's Council (when assembled for legislative purposes), and of the Provincial Councils also, as will authorise the discussion of the Budget independently of any proposed legislation, and as will also give members the right, under certain restrictions, of addressing questions to the Government—and I propose further to take the same opportunity of asking for powers to increase the number of additional members of the several Councils. I think the time has come when it is desirable that the public opinion should be more largely and variously represented. And this may, in my opinion, be best effected by a simple extension of the existing system, such as will, by increasing the number of nominations to the Councils, extend the circle of selection, so as to secure so far as circumstances admit, due representations of considerable sections of the community and of the administrative knowledge and experience in the principal departments of the various Governments.

"I enclose, for your Excellency's consideration, twelve copies of a draft Bill which has been prepared with the object of carrying these proposals into effect, and of dealing with certain cognate subjects which have been brought under my notice by your Excellency in Council.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) CROSS."

The draft Bill was enclosed. Then follow the remarks thereon of the Viceroy in Council, contained in a Despatch, dated Dec. 24, 1889, stating that the Government of Madras approved the Bill ; the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-West Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oude also accepted, suggesting a verbal amendment with the view of making it clear that the privilege of asking Governors should not be confined to the discussion of the Budget. The Bombay Government were divided, the Governor approving, with a slight amendment, while other members of the Government objected to its main provisions, and deprecated the enlargement of the Council, the discussion of the Budget, and the interpellation clause. They also suggested that the maximum of additional members should be 14 instead of 20, and urged that there should be power to nominate Native Chiefs of States under the political control of the Local Government. They also took this objection to sec. 3 :—"That it would enable the Governor-General in Council in concert with the local Councils to entirely defeat the legislation of his own Council intended for all India." The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal considered the maximum number of additional members fixed by the draft Bill to be too low, and recommended extension to 30. He further desired that the nature of the restrictions to be imposed on the discussion of the Budget and upon the asking of questions, if it could not be indicated in the Bill, should at least be clearly explained in bringing it before Parliament, so that there might be no ground for misunderstanding or recrimination in the future. He gave an illustration of the inconvenience which might possibly arise from the discussion of the Provincial Budget touching upon questions of Imperial finance, which it would be difficult for the Local Government adequately to deal with, and expressed his apprehension that such a discussion might possibly lead to "a hostile resolution." He therefore suggested that an alteration in the existing system of provincial contracts should be made which could admit of dividing the annual financial statement into two parts, one of which, dealing only with the receipts and expenditure fixed by contract, should not be laid before the Council at all, while the other, dealing with those items of revenue which are entirely within the control of the Local Government, should be submitted for discussion. As regards the right of asking questions, he suggested that it should be clearly made known beforehand that the right would be confined to a single question and answer, and that matters still under discussion with superior authority, or which had recently been under such discussion, should not be the subject of interpellation save with the previous consent of the superior authority.

"The Despatch of the Viceroy in Council proceeded :—The majority of us are of opinion that there should be no increase in the number of members composing the Governor-General's Council, and that its enlargement to the extent proposed will have the effect of adding to expenditure without increasing efficiency, or satisfying the demands of those who advocate the creation of a much larger Council. As regards local Councils, we are unanimously opposed to the reduction of the minimum number of councillors below eight, as recommended by the Government of Bombay. Some of us would prefer to adopt for general application to all provinces a larger maximum than any of those provided for in the Bill, upon the understanding that it should be worked up to by degrees. We are, however, unanimously of opinion that an increase up to the number specified in the draft may safely be accepted.

"Referring to the second section of the Bill, we do not think it possible or desirable that rules as to the discussion of the Financial Statement or the right of interpellation, which in the nature of things must vary from time to time, should, as suggested by the Bombay Government, be embodied in the Act. It would, however, be desirable, in order to avoid misapprehension, to add to the section a proviso that it shall not be competent for any member of Council to propose any resolution, or divide the Council, in respect of any matter arising out of any financial discussion, or the answer to any question permitted by the Act of the rules made under it. Such a proviso would obviate the apprehension suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal regarding the discussion of the Budget."

THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "G. H. L.," writes to the *Times* to destroy one of the most fondly cherished stories of the Indian mutiny. Referring to Miss Roselle's recital of the "Siege of Lucknow" at the Empire Theatre, in which is told the story of the Scotch girl, whose quick ear caught the distant sound of the bagpipes while the besieged were in sore distress, he says :—I have always maintained that this story of the bagpipes is a myth ; and it is on such like unstable foundations that history is often based. As it is nearly 33 years since the siege of Lucknow and the actors therein are rapidly passing off the stage, it would be well to ask, once for all—Who was the Scotch girl of whom this tale is told? I shall be very much surprised to hear that the 78th Highlanders, and to them the story must refer, who came with the first relief to Lucknow, had any bagpipes with them. There was no triumphal entry into the Lucknow Residency, the position occupied by the beleaguered garrison. Before the succouring force could reach the Bailey Guard-gate of the Residency it had to fight every step of the way up to the very gate, through miles of streets ; and I can now recall the rush of the first party, among them Outram. The gate was at the time closed, and a side entrance had to be made by breaking through the wall, to enable the troops to enter. Under such circumstances, where could the bagpipes have been played? In the "Diary of the Defence of Lucknow,' by a staff officer, an authentic record, it is stated that about 12 o'clock, September 25, "The sound of musketry and the smoke of guns was distinctly perceived within the limits of this city. At 5 p.m. volleys of musketry, rapidly growing louder, were heard in the city. Five minutes later, and our troops were seen fighting their way through one of the principal streets. Of 2,600 who left Cawnpore, nearly one-third were either killed or wounded in forcing their way through the city." Under these circumstances, who could have been playing bagpipes? If any evidence to the contrary is forthcoming, it should now be given ; or let the fiction, however pretty, be exploded.

THE following is a statement of the traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the week ending 15th March :—From merchandise, Rs. 36,579 ; passenger and other earnings, Rs. 32,184 ; total, Rs. 68,763, as against the corresponding period last year, when they were Rs. 71,749 ; thus showing a decrease this year of Rs. 2,986.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton with the English mails of the 7th March, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Lady Harris and child
Surg-Major Martin
Lieut Jervis
Mr and Mrs Cocks and child
Capt Hastings
Mr and Mrs Warden
Mr A Robertson
Surg-Major Thomson
Mrs and Miss Wheeler
Mrs E R Elles
Mr A Mercer
Mr Grundy
Mr Wanstaff
Miss Abbott
Miss J Abbott
Miss Pink
Mr and Mrs Norman
Mr A J Molloy and Son
Miss Mant
Rev J H Gill and 2 sons
Moung Ba Shin
Moung Myin
Mr Charlesworth
Mr Hart Davies
Mr R H G Irvine
Mr J C Ellis
Mr W Macdonald
Col Campbell Walker
Mr W Harris
Mr Edwards
Mr J H Youel

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Tweedy
Mrs Lee Warner
Hon Mrs Hutchins
Dr and Mrs Tuhoy and Infant
Mr and Mrs A J Freeman
Mr W Pigott
Mr Jacob
Mr and Mrs A Home
Miss Wodehouse
Dr A P Pollen
Miss Holland
Mr R Beech
Mr O Hall
Mr W Grant
Mr G F Kellner
Mr Brown
Capt and Mrs Chapman
Mr Hamilton
Mr P de Saone
Mr Fusier
Mr Cre
Mr Wallach
Lt-Col and Mrs E Molloy
Mr D Irvine
Mr A C Cavendish
Mr C Wagner
Mr R Craig

FROM ADEN.

Judge A H Unwin
Mr Carlos Salmas

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Queen on Wednesday held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, when upwards of 100 ladies were presented. Her Majesty returned to Windsor last evening.

The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales, on Tuesday formally opened the new Forth Railway Bridge. The Royal party were subsequently present at a luncheon, the company at which comprised many foreign engineers.

In the House of Lords on Monday Lord Salisbury made a statement in reference to Mr. Labouchere's imputations with regard to the flight of Lord A. Somerset, to the effect that he met Sir Dighton Probyn at King's Cross Station, and told him that, in the opinion of those competent to judge, there was no evidence against any but one man. He certainly never suggested anything to defeat the ends of justice. On Tuesday Lord Salisbury, replying to a question from Lord Beauchamp, said, as the Report of the Special Commission dealt largely with imputations against members of the other House, he thought it more courteous to allow the House of Commons first to take what action it might deem fit. Last night the Indian Councils Bill was read a second time with general approval, except that Lords Northbrook and Ripon expressed regret that the elective principle had not been more fully recognized.

In the House of Commons on Friday last, Mr. Labouchere moved a reduction in the Civil Service vote, in order to call attention to certain scandals, and he imputed to the Government a desire to hush up the matter, actually charging Lord Salisbury with assisting Lord A. Somerset to escape from the country. The Attorney-General read a letter from Lord Salisbury repudiating any such suggestion, whereupon Mr. Labouchere declared that he did not believe Lord Salisbury. The Chairman intervened, but Mr. Labouchere refused to withdraw the expression, and, on the motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, he was suspended from service in the House by a vote of 177 against 96. The matter being reported to the Speaker, the resolution was confirmed by 178 against 97. On Monday Mr. Gladstone gave notice of a resolution with regard to Mr. Labouchere's suspension. Mr. W. H. Smith then moved that the Report of the Special Commissioners be accepted, and that they be thanked for the same. Mr. Gladstone, in a long speech contended that, on the whole, the parties accused had been exculpated, and taunted the Ministry with having negotiated through Lord Carnarvon with Mr. Parnel in 1885. Sir M. Hicks-Beach replied, and at midnight the debate was adjourned. On Tuesday the debate was continued by Mr. Lockwood, Mr. H. Matthews, and other members, including Mr. T. Harrington, who read alleged interpretations of cipher messages to *The Times'* agents in America with a view to induce Sheridan and General Millen to become witnesses before the Commission. The debate was resumed on Wednesday in a very thinly-attended House. The debate was resumed last night. Sir C. Russell objected that there was no precedent for thanking the Judges for their Report, and contended that the charges made against Irish members had been substantially disproved. The Attorney-General followed, and generally discussed the proceedings before the Special Commission. The debate was continued by Mr. E. Harrington, Colonel Saunderson, and Mr. J. M'Carthy, and at midnight was again adjourned.

Captain Bryce, a well-known gentleman rider, died on Saturday from injuries sustained on the previous day while riding in a steeplechase at Kempton Park.

OBITUARY :—General J. Liptrott, B. Inf. ; Capt. D. Chesney, B.C.S. ; Sir Edward Baines ; Sir J Ingham ; Gen. Goodwyn, C. B. ; Rev. Lord T. Hay ; Hon. and Rev. H. F. Toleemache ; Admiral Ellis ; Commander Veitch ; Mr. T. W. Saunders ; Mr. R. N. Philips ; Mr T. Hughes ; Mr. Abraham Lincoln ; Lady St. Maur.

At a Ministerial Council held in Paris on Saturday, M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, resigned his post in consequence of the appointment of a deputy to the position of President of the Court of Cassation, which, he insisted, should, as usual, be conferred upon a magistrate. M. Bourgeois has since been appointed to the Ministry of the Interior.

In the French Chamber on Monday a discussion was raised by a Radical deputy on the policy of the Government, to which M. Tirard, the Premier, replied, and eventually a vote of confidence in the Ministry was carried by 249 votes against 200.

It is generally believed at Vienna that a Treaty of Alliance has been signed between Servia and Montenegro.

The reported application of the Bulgarian Government to the Porte for the recognition of Prince Ferdinand has not been viewed favourably at Vienna.

Serious disasters are reported from the United States. Extensive floods in the Western States have caused great destruction of property. The town of Carthage, Missouri, was partially destroyed by a cyclone. In Virginia the crops have been destroyed by snow storms, and much destress exists. At New York and Boston the snow is seven inches deep.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT CARLISLE.

A FEARFUL accident occurred at the north end of the Citadel Station at Carlisle at half-past three o'clock on Tuesday morning, 4th inst., to the Scotch express which left Euston at eight o'clock on Monday night. When the train arrived at Carlisle half an hour late the brakes failed to act in consequence, it is presumed, of the slippery state of the rails caused by a fall of sleet, and the train rushed through the station at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and when it got 200 yards beyond the platform it came into collision with the Caledonian Company's engine, which was coming up to the platform to take the express on to Scotland. The force of the impact was terrific. The express engine retained its position on the line and drove the Caledonian engine back down the incline for a considerable distance. There were eight or nine vehicles in the express train, and with one or two exceptions they kept the rails ; but the first two carriages, one a third-class and the other a composite first-and-third class, were telescoped. The front end of the second carriage was driven nearly half-way through the one in front, the inside of which was completely wrecked. The partitions were knocked out, the floor was turn up, and the seats were smashed. The first two compartments were empty. In the third compartment were three passengers, two men and a woman, all of whom were killed. The two men, who are supposed to have been lying on one of the seats, must have been crushed to death. The woman who had been reclining on the other seat had her throat dreadfully cut. The two compartments behind were also wrecked, and a young man in one of them was found to be dead when extricated. The cries of the injured and terrified passengers were very distressing, and the railway officials worked assiduously to extricate them from their critical position. Several of the travellers were severely injured. One of them was taken in an ambulance to the Infirmary, and others to the County Hotel.

A passenger in the second carriage in the train states that at Tring he asked the guard if anything was wrong, a van having been detached at that place. The guard replied that it was all right, and said the vacuum brake had frozen, and that they were working with the common brake. Evidence on this point will probably be given at the inquest.

THE FRACAS BETWEEN OFFICERS AT DOVER.

THE mail brings details of the military fracas, the result of which is announced in this morning's telegrams :—

A Court-Martial was held on March 3 at the Shaft Barracks, Dover, on Captain Campbell, an officer in the 2nd batt. (Princess Victoria's) Royal Irish Rifles, who was charged with being guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, by striking in the face with his fist Lieut. Gray of the same regiment. The members of the Court were drawn from the garrison at Canterbury, Shorncliffe, and Dover, the following constituting the Board :—Col. the Hon. W. J. Stewart, assistant commandant Cavalry Depot, Canterbury ; Col. Brooke Meares, 2nd Royal Fusiliers ; Lieut.-Col. Jones, R. A., Major Stopford Sackville, Rifle Brigade ; Major Blake, Lincoln Regt. ; Major Pryer, Leinster Regt. ; Major Davidson, 8th Hussars ; Major Gosset R.E. ; and Major Thring, R.A. The proceedings were conducted by the Deputy Judge-Advocate (Col. Eardley Wilmot), the prosecutor being Major Reeves, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Capt. Campbell pleaded "Guilty" to the charge. In his evidence Lieut. Gray said that on the night of Feb. 12 he was in the billiard-room at the officers' mess, playing pool with Capt. Campbell and other officers. Capt. Campbell had bad luck and lost his temper. He was put out of pool, and he taxed the witness with not keeping the accounts properly. The witness said he could take his oath that he had not allowed more than three days to remain unposted, and Capt. Campbell said he could take his oath that he had. The witness said if he would take his oath to that, he would take his oath to a lie, whereupon Capt. Campbell struck him twice in the face with his fist. In the afternoon of the same day the witness had posted up the pool, and he had since ascertained that Capt. Campbell looked at the book previous to its being entered ; therefore he could see how Capt. Campbell made the mistake in thinking he was not speaking the truth. Evidence was also given by Lieut. Sandys and Capt. Brinckman. The latter stated that Capt. Campbell and Lieut. Gray had always been excellent friends until this *fracas*. Col. Cox said that Capt. Campbell got on very well with his brother officers, and the greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed among all the officers at the mess. So far as he was aware, there was not the slightest ill-feeling between Capt. Campbell and Lieut. Gray at any time. Capt. Campbell handed in a statement in mitigation of punishment, in which he said he regretted his error all the more from the fact that he and Lieut. Gray had always been good friends. There was a misunderstanding about the entering of the pool, and when the word "lie" was used by a junior officer in the presence of others, it was a greater provocation than his temper could stand. The terrible suspense of the past three weeks, combined with the physical suffering and restraint caused by his arrest, would he hoped, be taken into consideration by the Court. At the conclusion of Capt. Cambell's statement, the Court was closed. According to our telegram Captain Campbell has been sentenced to lose a year's seniority.

OPENING OF THE FORTH BRIDGE.

THE Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by Prince George of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Fife, arrived in Edinburgh on Monday evening, 3rd inst., in order to conduct the opening ceremony at the Forth Bridge on the following day. His Royal Highness was presented with an address by the Municipal authorities, to which he replied in suitable terms. The royal train, at the close of the reception proceedings, went on to Dalmeny, where the Prince of Wales and party were received by Lord Rosebery, whose guests they were during their stay in the north.

The ceremony of formally opening the Forth Bridge was performed by the Prince of Wales next day under favourable circumstances. Spectators assembled at all convenient points to witness the passage of the Royal train along the Bridge. The special train conveying the director and invited guests left the Waerley Station in the morning in two portions, the first punctually at 10.45, and the second, to which the Royal carriages were attached, ten minutes later. Among those who travelled by these trains were the directors of the Forth Bridge Company and of the four companies interested in the undertaking—namely, the North British, the Midland, the Great Northern, and the North-Eastern. They included the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Colville of Curlross, the the Earl of Elgin, Mr. M. W. Thompson (now Sir Mathew William Thompson), Mr. J. Dent Dent, Mr. J. Hall Renton, and Mr. Wemyss. The general company included the Earl of Wemyss, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Polwarth, the Bishop of Lichfield, Admiral Lord John Hay, Major-General Lyttelton Annesley, Lord Kingsborough, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, M.P., the Dean of Faculty, M.P., Major-General Hutchinson, Major Marindin, Mr. Thorburn, M.P., Mr. Wilson, M.P., the Very Rev. Dr. Cameron Lees, the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Provosts of Stirling. Dunfermline, and other Scottish burghs. There were also present numerous representatives of foreign railway companies and societies of engineers, and of the French, Austrian, and Hungarian armies. Of the distinguished foreigners may be mentioned M. Eiffel, M. Picquard, and Herr Martens. The first train reached the Forth Bridge station at a quarter past eleven, and without stopping steamed along the bridge. The Royal train having followed was shunted to the low-level line and made its way to North Queensferry Pier. There the steam launch Dolphin was in waiting to convey the Royal party and the directors over the Firth and to afford a view of the bridge from the sea. They then returned again to the North Queensferry Pier. The order of the trains in recrossing the bridge was reversed, the Royal portion going first. In the middle of the north connecting girder the train stopped to allow the Prince of Wales to perform the ceremony of driving the last rivet. A temporary wooden staging had been erected there, and upon it His Royal Highness stepped, along with Lord Tweeddale, Lord Rosebery, and Mr. Arrol. The hydraulic rivetter was swung from one of the booms, the pressure being supplied from an accumulator at Inchgarvie. Two men were placed on the boom below to manipulate the machine. The gilded rivet having been placed in the bolt hole, and the silver key having been handed to His Royal Highness by Lord Tweeddale, the Prince, with Mr. Arrol's assistance, finished the work in a few seconds, amid cheers. The rivet is in the outside of the boom, and holds together three plates. Around its gilded top there is an inscription stating the "last rivet, driven in by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 4th March, 1890." The train stopped a second time at the south great cantilever pier where another platform had been erected, upon which several ladies were standing. Here the Prince again left the train, at half-past one o'clock, to make the formal declaration of the opening of the bridge. As the wind was blowing a perfect gale, so that His Royal Highness had difficulty in retaining a steady foothold, it was impossible to make a speech. He, therefore, simply said:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I now declare the Forth Bridge open." Hearty cheers greeted the announcement, and the Prince having returned to his carriage, the train moved slowly along to the Forth Bridge Station.

This closed the ceremony proper, but there followed at two o'clock a banquet in the model-room at the bridge works, Mr. M. W. Thompson, chairman of the Bridge Company and the Midland Railway Company, in the chair. Responding to the toast of the Royal Family, the Prince of Wales recalled the fact that thirty years ago he drove the last rivet of the Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal, which contained one million rivets, as against the eight millions of the Forth Bridge. Remarking that the cantilever principle had been known to the Chinese for ages, he stated that the bridge itself was 1,780 yards long or 2,765 yards, including its approaches, The weight of steel used was 51,000 tons, the extreme height from the river 270ft., and from the deepest foundation 452ft., while the rails were 156½ft. above high water mark. About twenty-five acres of surface would have to be painted, and forty-two miles of bent plates had been used in the tubes, and the cost of the bridge itself had been £2,500,000. His Royal Highness further announced amid cheers that barnetcies had been conferred on the chairman and Sir T. Fowler, the engineer, Mr. B. Baker, the latter's colleague, had been created a K.C.M.G., and Mr. W. Errol, the contractor, would be knighted. The Prince also rendered a tribute to the assistance given by Mr. Wieland, the secretary.

ON the 4th instant, the Madras Government reviewed the report of the Director of Public Instruction, for the year 1888-89, and said that on the whole the progress of education "showed a decided improvement on the advance made in the previous year, and reflected credit on the Director and his officers. With the complete removal of the disturbance caused by the school-fee notification, the provision of a more adequate test for upper secondary education than the matriculation examination has supplied, and the more consistent enforcement of the essential conditions of recognition, it may be hoped that education will in future improve more rapidly both in quality and extent.

THE PLOT AGAINST PRINCE FERDINAND.

THE further prosecution of the inquiry into the Panitza plot continues to reveal its wide ramifications in Bulgaria and (the Sophia correspondent of the *Standard* says) the official character of the support accorded to it by Russia. Among the documents seized in M. Kalubkoff's house at Rustchuck, the principal letters are those from Jacobsen, the dragoman of the Russian Legation at Bucharest, mostly composed in the cipher, of which the key was found in Major Panitza's possession, or else in ambiguous terms, the interpretation of which, however, presents no great difficulty. For instance, in one letter it is said that "Nicolaieff Jeodorovitch M. Hitrovo's Russian name) is doubtful of the quality of the weapon, and thinks it might possibly compromise the reputation of the firm," which may be read that Major Panitza is a dangerous tool, and that Russia may suffer from his indiscretion. Other letters speak of his (Jacobsen's) being dismissed by the First Secretary for irregularity of attendance, and of his being called by M. Hitrovo, who had said that the Government would not accept his resignation, but that he could continue to draw his pay and merely come to the Chancery when it suited him. He further relates at length how, after being expelled from Bulgaria, he had drawn up a long report on the situation and on the measures necessary and possible for re-establishing Russian authority, and how M. Hitrovo had drawn up another report based on his, which had been forwarded to St. Petersburg and received the approval of "Himself" (meaning the Czar).

Amongst the documents is a long and elaborate scheme for a Bulgarian revolution, in cipher for the most part. When this was shown to M. Kalubkoff he turned pale, and finally said that, since the Government had the key, it was no use denying that he had, in concert with Russia, worked for the overthrow of Bulgarian independence. He then read off the cipher himself, giving details too long to repeat, but which compromise a very large number of individuals. Since the arrests, letters continue to come from St. Petersburg to the Zankoffists in another cipher, which after four days, has been discovered by the Foreign Office here. They state that the arrest of Major Panitza was a great catastrophe, since everything was prepared for the *coup de main* ; that messengers had arrived at St. Petersburg begging the Government to name a General to take over the Governorship of Bulgaria, and that the Czar had consented, and selected General Dumnatovitch, who had started for Bulgaria the day before the news came of the discovery of the conspiracy.

THE GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA.

DESPATCHES from Major Wissmann, at Zanzibar, have been received in Berlin, describing the capture of Bwana Heri's Arab stronghold, on the 4th of January. The German force numbered 500 men, and the Arabs who held a strongly fortified position, outnumbered them by three to one. Major Wissmann says :—"We soon came upon a large fortified camp which, however, the enemy abandoned as soon as our foremost company entered at the point of the bayonet, without firing a shot. Shortly afterwards I commenced shelling the visible portion of the village of Boma with four guns, but the fire of shrapnel from the maxim gun appeared to cause little damage to the enemy. From the sound of the Arab firing I concluded that their weapons were nearly all breechloaders, and with these they kept up a well-directed fire. After two hours' cannonade, during which I sent but a company to threaten the enemy's right flank, his fire appeared to grow weaker. I therefore despatched two more companies, in order, if the ground permitted, to endeavour to storm the position. The enemy's fire now became stronger and more effective. Sergeant Tanner was severely injured while loading a gun which I myself directed, his arm being completely torn off. He died the next day. The Soudanese now advanced with a cheer; with fixed bayonets, and a heavy rifle fire commenced in the woods, whereupon I also went to the front. But before I could reach the heights the fire from above ceased, the German flag was hoisted, and the place had been sucessfully stormed. The battle was the most obstinate that I have been engaged in since I came here. The enemy showed the greatest courage and endurance." Major Wissmann adds that the belief in the invincibility of Bwana Heri has now been destroyed, inasmuch as the position captured, called Mlembale, was regarded as unassailable. Bwana Heri's losses were heavy. His son Abdallah was seriously wounded, and his principal officer lost his reason, and was placed in chains. According to latest accounts Bwana Heri had retired further inland.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

THE Army Estimates for the coming financial year have been issued. The total amount required is £17,717,800, being an increase of £389,768, as compared with the net increase of the year now closing. The increase due to policy and administration are :—Stores (magazine rifles and ammunition), £241,000 ; wages (ordnance store establishment), £14,000 ; additions to regimental numbers, including native battalion for Hong Kong for part of year, £13,000 ; general staff, instructional establishments, and miscellaneous services, £2,400 ; Army Reserve—training, £19,000 : growth, £6,300 ; militia (extension of recruit drill), £10,000 ; volunteer corps (camp), £10,000 ; rewards to inventors, £9,400 ; interest on defence loan, £5,000 ; ordnance, store, and other buildings, £24,000. Decreases : Works and buildings ; charges removed from Army Estimates, to be otherwise provided for, £88,000 ; increase in appropriations in aid: Colonial contributions £68,600; contributions of cadets at Royal Military Academy and College, £3,200.

Automatic Variation.—Increases : Wages (Ordnance Store Establishments, £2,000 ; supplies (rise in prices), £31,000 ; non-effective charges (officers), £93,800 ; deferred pay (net), £50,000 ; good conduct pay, £10,000 ; engineer pay (men), hitherto charged against loans for works, £4,800 ; general staff, instructional establishments, and miscellaneous services, £7,100 ; army reserve (training) and army reserve (growth) £6,300 ; ordnance, store and other buildings, £6,000 ; improved sanitation of barrack buildings, £14,000 ; reduction in appropriations in aid of contribution to Egyptian Government, £5,500 ; sale of lands and buildings, £8,200 ; purchase of discharges, £7,400. Decreases : Clothing, owing to partial completion of reserve stocks, £25,000 ; War Office superannuations, etc., £8,232 ; transport, £5,900 ; medical establishment, £3,700 ; yeomanry cavalry, £1,500.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, March 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C H Vowell, B C S
Mr M A McConaghey, B C S
Mr W Hart, B C S
Col A G Handcock, B S C
Major A J Brander, B S C
Major M K Martin, B S C
Capt W H Cazalet, B S C
Capt M J Gibbs, B S C
Capt H H F Fagan, B S C
Capt H F Chesney, B R E
Capt G Davidson, B R E
Capt W H D Rich, M S C
Brig-Surg A N Hojel, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F L Edwards, Bo, 3 mos
Mr C G D Fordyce, B, 6 mos
Surg J G Jordon, Bo, 2 mos
Col A J Filgate, M R E, till 27-10-90
Surg D F Dymott, M, 6 mos
Mr R W C Pinhey, Bo, 6 mos
Mr V O'Brien, B, 6 mos
Lieut-Col J F Willoughby, Bo S C, 6 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr K D Lyall, B
Lieut R P Horsbrugh, M S C
Mr T Hart Davies, Bo CS
Mr C A B Beatty, Bo
Mr H Corkery, Bo
Mr W Church, Bo
Col G E Hancock, Bo S C.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. S. M. Tighe, from the East Yorkshire Regt. ; Lieut. F. Rennick, from the North Lancashire Regt. ; Lieut. F. W. Hallowes, from the Border Regt. ; Lieut. H. W. Fleming, from the Royal Sussex Regt. ; Lieut. P. B. B. Foster, from the Middlesex Regt. ; Lieut. H. I. M. Macandrew, from the Lincolnshire Regt. ; Lieut. A. C. Hickley from the West Riding Regt. ; Lieut A. C. H. Smithett, from the 1st Dragoon Guards ; Sec. Lieut. H. W. Codrington, from the Liverpool Regt. ; Sec. Lieut. G. R. de H. Smith, from the North Lancashire Regt. ; Sec. Lieut. J. M. Wikeley, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt. ; Sec. Lieut. T. S. Barton, from the 6th Dragoon Guards ; Sec. Lieut A. P. Browne, from the 6th Dragoon Guards ; Sec. Lieut. A. C. M. Waterfield, from the 1st Dragoon Guards ; Sec. Lieut R. L. Kennion, from the King's Own Scottish Borders ; Sec. Lieut. H. Tweddell, from the West Yorkshire Regt.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Sec. E. E. Beddek, from the Northamptonshire Regt.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

THE CLEVELAND-STREET
PARLIAMENT.

IN the Commons on Friday, 28th ult., the went into Committee of Supply, and on the Vote Account for £3,725,103 in connection with the Civil Service and Revenue Departments, Mr. Labouchere moved the reduction of the vote by £100, which was directed at the salaries of certain officials on the ground that they had been concerned in defeating the course of justice by endeavouring to prevent Lord Arthur Somerset and others from being put on their trial for offences in connection with the Cleveland-street case. As to Lord Arthur Somerset, Mr. Labouchere asserted that, in consequence of the Government not taking proceedings against him, Sir D. Probyn, the Comptroller of the Prince of Wales's Household called on Lord Salisbury and obtained from him a promise that a warrant would be obtained against Lord Arthur next day, that Lord Salisbury took steps to make this known to Lord Arthur, who left the country the same night, and that the warrant was not issued for three weeks afterwards. He charged Lord Salisbury, the Attorney-General, and others with being parties to a criminal conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, and he demanded a Committee, before which he would prove all the charges he had made. The Attorney-General denied the charges, which he described as infamous, with indignation ; and asserted that the Government had done nothing, directly or indirectly, to impede the course of justice. He admitted that Sir D. Probyn had waited on Lord Salisbury ; but he read a letter from Lord Salisbury stating that he had not said anything about a warrant being issued against Lord Arthur Somerset and he challenged Mr. Labouchere to name his informant. Mr. Labouchere said he would hand in writing the name of his informant to the Attorney-General and leave him to read it out if he pleased. The Attorney General replied that it was for Mr. Labouchere to state the name of his informant to the House, and he repeated that there was not the slightest foundation for the charge that the course of justice had been interfered with. Mr. Labouchere again offered to the Attorney-General the written name of his informant, and asserted that he did not believe Lord Salisbury. This was received with loud cries of "Withdraw ;" in reply to which Mr. Labouchere, with great emphasis, repeated his assertion. Amid renewed cries of "Withdraw," Mr. Courtney, who presided, required him to withdraw the language, which Mr. Labouchere several times refused to do. Mr. Courtney then named him, and Mr. W. H. Smith thereupon moved his suspension, and the motion was carried by 177 to 96. The Speaker having taken the chair, the decision of the Committee was reported to the House, and a further division was taken, when the motion was carried by 178 to 97. Mr. Labouchere left the House amid Parnellite and Radical cheers. Notice was given that the ruling of Mr. Courtney would be challenged and several motions followed for reporting progress. At midnight the closure was moved by Mr. Fulton and carried. Mr. Labouchere's amendment was then negatived by 206 to 66.

In the House of Lord on Monday, 3rd inst., the Marquess of Salisbury, who had been cheered on entering the House, and was again cheered on rising, said he wished to make one or two remarks with reference to a matter in which his conduct had been called in question in the other House. It was said that he had met Sir Dighton Probyn with the view to enable a person against whom there was a serious charge to escape from justice. His meeting with Sir Dighton Probyn came about in this way. He was coming from France on the 18th of October last year, and when he landed at Dover he found a telegram asking him to see Sir Dighton Probyn in London. the He had no notion what it was about, but believed it was Foreign Office business in connection with the journey of the Prince of Wales. He replied that he would be passing through town and would see Sir Dighton at the Great Northern Railway Station. He saw Sir Dighton Probyn there, and Sir Dighton then asked him whether there was any ground for certain charges made in the newspapers against sundry persons he named. His (Lord Salisbury's) reply was that, so far as he knew, there was no charge whatever except against one person whose name it was not necessary to mention, and he said against that person he understood that the evidence was not sufficient in the judgment of those who had to decide. He thought he added that rumours had reached him that further evidence had been obtained, but he did not know what its character was. He was not ashamed to say that that was all he recollected of the casual interview, for which he was not prepared, to which he had not attached the slightest importance, and of which he took no notes whatever. The train left soon afterwards; the interview was hurried, and the rest of the conversation principally consisted on the part of Sir Dighton Probyn of an expression of his absolute disbelief in the charges against the person in question, and answers of a more reserved character on his (Lord Salisbury's) part. He was quite certain he never said a warrant was to be issued the next day; because such a statement would have been thoroughly inconsistent with his statement that the legal authorities thought that the evidence was insufficient. He certainly conveyed no secrets to Sir Dighton Probyn, as he had no secrets to convey. He had been abroad and had no information except mere rumour of the precise condition in which the affair stood. He might add in the most confident manner that the suggestion that Sir Dighton Probyn sought an interview with him for the purpose of worming out the matter, which he might use for defeating the ends of justice, was the wildest and most malignant stretch of imagination that had ever occurred to man. He had thought it right to make this statement, so that any of the noble lords if they desired it might question him. To their lordships' House he was responsible and he desired to act fully up to that responsibility.

In the Commons, Mr. Gladstone said he had framed a motion with the view of raising the question of the right of members to refuse to accept the denial of a charge by a Minister of the Crown, and to persist in the charge. His object was to clear up the point raised by the suspension of Mr. Labouchere. He asked Mr. W. H. Smith if the motion could be taken that day. Mr. Smith could not give a reply at once, and Mr. Gladstone reserved notice of his motion until he had Mr. Smith's answer.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER.

THE Raglan Barracks, Devonport, were as our telegrams reported early on Saturday morning (21st inst.) the scene of a distressing suicide. Captain Kenneth Bruce Mackenzie, of the 2nd Battalion (Prince of Wales's) North Staffordshire Regiment, was on the point of leaving his regiment to join the foreign battalion in South Africa on promotion. He was to have left Devonport this morning for Hythe for a short course of musketry preparatory to embarking, and in consequence of this the colonel and officers of the regiment had entertained him at a farewell dinner in the mess-room. After the dinner, about half-an-hour after midnight, the deceased left the ante-room attached to the mess-room and went to his own apartments, immediately overhead, promising to return for supper. A few minutes later the report of firearms was heard proceeding from his quarters, and on two subalterns rushing up, deceased was found in his mess-dress lying in a passage close to his room shot through the head. It would seem, and this was confirmed subsequently at the inquest, that Captain Mackenzie must have gone, immediately on getting upstairs, to his box, which was packed ready for starting, and unlocked it and taken out his revolver, which was in a holster, as well as a cartridge pouch. He then must have held the revolver with his right hand behind his right ear and fired. The bullet passed clean through his head. Captain Mackenzie had recently suffered from a very severe attack of influenza. At an inquest the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased officer committed suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

THE *Daily Graphic* writes :—A Scotch parish minister has been discussing the rival claims of football and religious worship. He finds that some of the athletic youth in his congregation have been so wearied by their exertions at the football matches on the Saturday, that they could not come out to church on Sunday morning. The remedy he proposes for this state of matters sounds very like revolution in Scotch religious ideas. He proposes that the football match should be postponed till the Sunday afternoon, and that his young people should have their worship first and their enjoyment afterwards. He defends his proposal by the observation that, etymologically, religion and recreation mean the same thing. We are not so sure about that, but the fact that such a suggestion is made by a minister in Scotland proves that Scotland is moving forward, perhaps fast enough. Twenty-five years ago another Scotch minister was the subject of universal reprobation in Scotland, because he suggested that a quiet walk on Sunday might be a good thing. Now we have football on Sunday recommended Scotland is advancing.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, March 6, Viscount Cross said that, having stated the object of this Bill when he presented it, he would now simply move the second reading of it.

The Earl of Northbrook said that he was glad to be able to give the Bill his cordial support. The proposition to extend the Legislative Councils of India was not a new one. In this country and in India there had been an idea that the Government should take action, and in 1886 a joint committee of both Houses was appointed to consider what course should be adopted, but the proposal fell through in consequence of a change of Government. The subject was discussed in India by Lord Dufferin, and he (the Earl of Northbrook) did not think that the Bill before them could be said to be premature, nor that the proposals had not been most carefully examined. They had met the approval of two succeeding Viceroys, and they received, with few exceptions, the concurrence of local Governments. He agreed that it should not be competent for any member to follow up any question by a motion which would divide the Council. India was a long way from having representative government, and motions and divisions would have the effect of preventing the work of the Councils being carried out. In 1861, when the present law was passed, a great difficulty was experienced in finding natives for members of the Councils; but in 1872, when he was in India, he found a certain number of men who from their education and knowledge of England, and from their ability and position in life, were capable of rendering valuable assistance to the Government and still more to the local legislatures; and at this time there must be a great many among native gentlemen who were quite capable of giving their opinions upon questions to the Government. He would not assent that only those men who had passed examinations at the universities were valuable in giving assistance to the Government or in expressing opinions. He had read the speeches made at the National Congress, and he had been much struck by their moderation and ability, but he greatly regretted to observe in some of the publications circulated by the officials of the Congress statements couched in language which might be dangerous in India. The Bill gave larger powers to the local Governments. The main part of the work done by those bodies was in making proposals, in circulating the papers, and in obtaining opinions, and then in passing the laws. It would not be advantageous to have a Parliament in Calcutta in every year, and if they had one there it would not represent the whole of the people in India. He could not recommend that the plan which had been suggested should be followed. To elect representatives for the whole of India might lead to a serious political result. (Hear, hear.) A scheme based upon population could not be carried out in India. The wise course was to work upon the lines of the present law, and to strengthen the hands of the local legislatures. He regretted, however, that the Government had not been able to introduce a system by which some non-official members could be chosen by election or selection, and not left to mere nomination, as now existed. (Hear, hear.) He would like to see the opinion of the late and present Viceroys on that subject. He had seen it stated that Lord Dufferin was in favour of some such system of election, and he hoped that it might be possible for the Government to reconsider that portion of the Bill. (Hear, hear.) He had no hesitation in saying that it might be safely carried out, but in sanctioning a system of that kind they would have to consider the circumstances of each province, as each was essentially different from the others. What would do for Madras would not do for Calcutta, and what would satisfy Calcutta would not satisfy the North-West-Provinces. Still, he thought it might be possible to introduce a clause which would give authority to the Viceroy to bring about such a system, and he proposed to move an amendment to that effect in committee. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquess of Ripon proposed to confine his observations to the 1st clause, which increased the number of the nominated members. He hoped that the Government would give great weight to what his noble friend had stated in reference to a system of election or selection. Because, if all the new members were nominated that would be adding to the difficulties which now existed. (Hear, hear.) He himself, when in India, found great difficulty in nominating members who could represent the various classes of opinion. There were municipal institutions in India since 1861, and there were other bodies who might be able to nominate members to the Councils. But their lordships were discussing this Bill at some disadvantage, because they had not the opinions of the past and present Viceroys before them, and he discussed it on the assumption that Lord Dufferin was in favour of election to the Councils, and he would like the system to be introduced into the Governor-General's Council also. They should now, when dealing with this question, endeavour to pass a Bill which would have some degree of permanency. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the sooner this question was disposed of, and upon a sufficiently wide basis, the better, and it would be more conducive to the safety of our position in India. For these reasons he hoped that the 1st clause would be widened.

Viscount Cross thanked their lordships for the way in which they had received the Bill. Anyone who had anything to do with India knew what vast care was necessary in dealing with that country, as there were different manners and customs from one end of it to the other. Not only were there different races and creeds, but the state of the population, so far as education was concerned and other matters, was also very different. He was in great hope that education would be in a few years greatly improved. No man in his senses would say that Parliamentary institutions could be applied to India. (Hear, hear.) He thought there was a vast difference between the Supreme Council at Calcutta and the Local Councils. It must not be supposed that he had no wish to throw open the Government to the natives of India. The Government would be glad to avail themselves of their services, and they had made a great step in that direction, and this Bill was a further step forward, and a long step, too, in widening the Councils, as they would be able to discuss the Budgets. The only complaint against the Bill was for something left out of it, and that was in regard to nominations, and not election or selection. The Government thought that this was not the time for selection, and the municipal and other bodies could not nominate members who could represent the ryots. He thought that the Viceroy could always consult any bodies he chose, and nominate the persons recommended to him. (Hear, hear.) Men should be selected for the purpose of assisting the Government and not to oppose it—(hear, hear)—and the Councils under the system proposed in the Bill would be able to secure all the assistance which they could get from all classes. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Kimberley did not for a moment oppose the Bill. He thought it wise to give the right of interpellation to members, but that was not a light matter, and it would have to be carefully guarded or it might lead to the harrassing of the Government. He also suggested that some of the members should be elected or selected, and he agreed that Parliamentary government would not do for India, so widely different in population and races and creeds. (Hear, hear.) No one could possibly represent the ryots, but if the Government could go as far as had been suggested by his noble friends, he thought it would be a wise course to take. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquess of Salisbury: It appears to me that the noble Earl who has just sat down and those who spoke before him did not estimate at its right value the intense gravity of the question they have raised. They did not seem to me to recognise how deep a responsibility must lie upon any Government or any Parliament which introduces the elective principle as an effective agent in the government of India. It is the introduction of a new principle which forms the greatest responsibility any Government can have to face. The elective principle—government by representation—is not an Eastern idea; it does not fit Eastern traditions or Eastern minds. We have seen some efforts to introduce it on that fringe of oriental population with which we have some acquaintance in India. We know that efforts have been made to introduce it into Turkey, and I believe into Egypt, without having produced any palpable result whatever. An effort has been made to introduce it into Crete; there, I fear, it cannot be regarded as a medium for producing peace and good government. The difficulty of introducing the elective principle, largely dependent upon the peculiarities of Eastern minds, is also to a great extent, as the noble lord pointed out, due to the fact that we have to deal with a deeply-divided population. Representative government answers admirably so long as all those represented desire much the same thing and have interests tolerably analogous, but it is put to a terrible strain when the represented community is divided into two portions, of which one portion is bitterly hostile to the other. We know how the Mahomedan and Hindoo population stand face to face with each other; in representative government we do not know how they would view each other, but we know, at all events, that one of the heaviest duties and the severest responsibilities of the Government of India is to prevent the outbreak of the difficulties which are caused by the profound differences between those two communities—differences in race, traditions, history, and creed. These are some among the difficulties; and there is another difficulty which was not taken notice of by the noble lord opposite, but which was pointedly referred to by my noble friend the Secretary of State for India, and that is, that if you want to have an elective principle of government, the first thing you have to find before you advance a single step upon your journey is a constituency, and a constituency is what at present we are entirely without. We have been offered as a constituency for the representation of the warlike races of the Punjab the aristocratic people of Rajpootana, and for the vast population of the ryots spread over the whole of India, a body elected only for the purpose of making streets. Without casting the least imputation or slur upon their patriotism or their capacity, I do not think that those urban representatives are, by their education or preparation or the life they have passed through, fitted for the function of forming the constituency that should represent those vast interests which we have undertaken to represent. All I wish to say is this—that you must make up your mind on the constituency that is to surmount the tremendous difficulties which the elective principle would have, wherever it became an efficient force in India; you must make up your mind on that constituency before you attempt to give legislative sanction to that principle. What appeared to me to be most alarming in the reasoning of the noble lords opposite was the notion that they could stumble and slip into this great change, and that no harm would come to them if they had not taken count beforehand where their steps were to be placed or in what direction their journey was to be taken. You must not drift into an elective government of India. You must make up your mind how you are to frame your constituencies, how those vast interests are to be represented, before you consign yourselves to the care, charge, and government of the most powerful principle that affects political communities. Do not imagine that you can introduce it in small doses and that you will satisfy by that concession. At least, we know of this elective principle from our experience in Europe that wherever it has made for itself a small channel, it has been able to widen and widen the channel gradually until it has carried all before it, and that is the danger of any action you may take in India. I hope we shall not imagine that when once we have consigned ourselves to this principle we can retrace our steps or take away the powers that we have given, or that we can undo the result of any mistake we make. I therefore earnestly urge on the House not to make so great a change without the most careful and circumspect examination of all the difficulties and dangers which surround it; not to slip into this great innovation as it were accidentally. If we are to do it, if it has to be done, let us do it consistently, counting the cost, examining all the details, and taking care that the machinery to be provided shall effect the purpose of giving representation not to accidentally constituted bodies, not to small sections of the people here and there, but to the living strength and vital force of the whole community of India. (Cheers.)

Earl Granville thought that the arguments of the noble marquess had been pitched a little too high. All that had been contended was that greater discretion should be given to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governors. He thought, too, that they ought to have all the papers before them.

After a few words from Lord Stanley of Alderlee the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

THE DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY.

In the House of Commons on Feb. 28th, Sir J. Gorst informed Sir G. Campbell that papers containing the contract with the Delhi-Kalka Railway Company were presented to Parliament on May 28, 1889.

COOLIES IN THE TEA GARDENS OF ASSAM.

In reply to Mr. S. Smith and Sir G. Campbell, on the 3rd inst., as to the condition and treatment of coolies employed in the Assam tea gardens, Sir J. Gorst said that questions on the condition of the coolies in the Assam tea gardens were frequently asked in that House. They were based on facts picked out of the official reports for many years past. They were suggested to hon. members either with the object of procuring the substitution of a system of free recruiting for the safeguards of the Act of 1882, or with that of stopping migration from Bengal to Assam. They gave a most incorrect impression of the general condition of the coolies. The attention of the Government of India had been drawn to the rate of mortality among the coolies, and the subject had engaged their most anxious attention for many years. Complaints had been made that the provision in favour of free recruiting and free labour had been evaded; they had been carefully investigated by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and reported by him to be greatly exaggerated. He had repeatedly stated to the House that the Government of India had been for some time engaged, under the directions of the Secretary of State, in making the most careful investigation into the condition of the coolies in the Assam tea gardens and the working of the Act of 1882, with especial reference to the question whether that Act should be continued any longer. As to the general condition of the coolies, he read a long extract from an Indian newspaper, containing the evidence of "an entirely impartial witness," the Rev. Isaac Row, secretary to the Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society, who stated that he was "quite sure that there are hundreds of starving poor in England to-day who would be most thankful if they could only be as well fed and as well housed as are the great bulk of the people employed in the tea gardens of Upper Assam." (Hear, hear.) In answer to a further question from Sir G. Campbell, Sir J. Gorst said the statement as to the labourers compulsorily employed having suffered terrible mortality for two or three years past was entirely based on misrepresentation.

THE SHAN STATES.

The sameday Sir J. Fergusson, in answer to a question from Mr. Bryce regarding the delimitation of the respective Protectorates of this country and of the Chinese Empire in the Shan States, under the provisions of the Treaty of 1886, between her Majesty and the Sovereign of China, said no steps had yet been taken to demarcate the frontier between China and Burma, but surveys were being made by the two Governments concerned of the frontiers of Siam and Burma.

THE HARRAR EXPEDITION.

Sir G. Campbell then asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Indian Government had occupied any part of Africa on the coast opposite to Aden, or sent any troops there on its own account or on account of the British or Egyptian Governments; and whether, as reported in the newspapers, a small force of Indian soldiers were lately engaged in some expedition into the Harrar country and suffered considerable loss on their return; and if so, what was the object of the expedition. Sir J. Gorst: Small detachments of troops from the garrison at Aden occupy the ports of Zeyla, Bulhar, and Berbera, on the Somali coast. The object of the expedition was to punish the authors of a raid upon Bulhar in August last, in which 100 persons were killed.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, March 4, Mr. Caine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had yet received the reply of the Indian Government to the despatch of the Secretary of State for India, "Revenue No. 52, Excise Administration, resolution of the House of Commons," dated May 16, 1889; when it would be laid upon the table of the House, and whether it would be circulated to members. Sir J. Gorst: The despatch has just been received, and if the hon. member moves for it, it will be laid upon the table.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE OF INDIA.

Mr. Caine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State for India was aware that, while admission to the Volunteer force of India was refused to the inhabitants of that country as such, Indian Christians were permitted to become members of these organisations; and whether, if he found the facts were as stated above, the Secretary of State would give instructions to the Government of India to remove a disqualification which depended solely upon the profession of a particular religion and make it possible for any Indians who might desire to do so to join the Volunteer forces of the country. Sir J. Gorst: There is no such exception in favour of Christians; all natives of India are alike eligible for admission to Volunteer corps.

THE RIOT AT ROHTAK.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table the papers relating to certain disturbances and rioting in Rohtak, in the Punjab, in August and September last, and the reports of the trial of certain persons accused in connection therewith, and of the appeal and judgment thereon. Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has no papers relating to the riot at Rohtak. The persons implicated were dealt with by the ordinary tribunals, and no reports of trials and judgments would in the ordinary course be sent to the India Office.

SIR EDWARD BUCK left Calcutta on Wednesday morning by the P. and O. Bengal, for Europe, having made over charge to Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Under-Secretary, who will officiate as Secretary while the Government is at Calcutta. Mr. Bennett is on special duty at Dehra, where a committee is assembled to consider the reorganization of the Forest School, and will assume charge of the Secretariat on the 1st of April at Simla.

THE BERLIN LABOUR CONFERENCE.

THE text of the invitation to the International Conference on the Labour Question, together with the programme to be laid before the representatives of the Powers, has been published in the Berlin official gazette. The invitation, which is to be presented by the German Ambassadors at London, Paris, Rome, and Vienna, and the Ministers Resident at Berne, Brussels, the Hague, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, is in the following terms:—

On the command of his Government and with reference to his oral communication, the undersigned has the honour to inform your Excellency that his Majesty the Emperor proposes that at a Conference of the representatives of the Governments which are interested in the lot of factory operatives and miners should be held, in order that they may deliberate on the questions of international interest, the list of which is hereto annexed. As these questions are outside the range of politics, it seems meet that they should, in the first instance, be submitted to the consideration of experts. In order to lighten the deliberation of the Conference, the Imperial Government has drawn up a programme, the text of which is annexed to this Note. The undersigned begs your Excellency to inform him if your Government is inclined to take part in the proposed Conference which will assemble in Berlin on the 15th of March.

The following is the text of the programme submitted to the Conference:—

I.—The regulation of work in mines, with the subsidiary questions:—(a) Whether underground employment should be prohibited in the case of children under a certain age and females? (b) Whether a restriction of the duration of the shifts should be prescribed for mines in which work is particularly dangerous to health? and (c) Whether it is possible to subject work in mines to international regulations in order to assure the regularity of the output of coal?

II.—The regulation of Sunday labour, with the subsidiary questions:—(a) Whether work should be prohibited on Sunday, except in case of need, and, if so, which exceptions may be allowed? and (b) Whether these exceptions should be determined by international agreement, by law, or by administrative measures?

III.—The regulation of children's labour, with the subsidiary questions:—(a) Whether children up to a certain age should be excluded from industrial work, and, if so, in what manner the age up to which such exclusion should take place is to be determined? and (b) Whether the age is to be the same or different in the various branches of industry, and what restrictions should be imposed upon the time and kind of employment for children?

IV.—The regulation of work for youths, with the questions:—(a) Whether the work of young people who have passed the age of childhood should be restricted, and, if so, up to what age? and (b) What restrictions should be prescribed, and whether deviations from the general rule are to be allowed for some branches of industry?

V.—The regulation of female labour, with the questions:—(a) Whether the work of married women should be restricted by day or by night? (b) Whether the work of all females should be restricted and what restrictions would be advisable? and (c) Whether exceptions should be provided for in the case of individual branches of industry, and, if so, for which?

VI.—The carrying out of the rules adopted by the Conference, with the questions:—(a) Whether regulations should be laid down for the execution of the stipulations to be agreed upon, and as to the superintendence of the same? and (b) Whether the representatives of the Governments interested should hold further conferences, and what questions are to be laid before them?

The third and last sitting of the departments of the Council of State charged with the study of the labour question was closed by the German Emperor on Friday evening, 28th ult. His Majesty after having thanked the members of the Council, the specialists, and the reporters, added the following words:—"I beg you, gentlemen, to combat in public the opinion that we are assembled here to find the secret for curing all misery and social ills. We have together loyally sought for such means as will lead to the amelioration of many things, and also for such measures as may conduce to the protection of the workman. I hope that much good may result from your deliberations." On Saturday evening the Emperor entertained the members of the Council to dinner in the Royal Palace. The Empress, Prince Bismarck, and the Prussian Ministers were among those present.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM ON HIS POLICY.

THE Emperor was on Wednesday evening (5th instant) present at the dinner given in the Kaiserhof to the members of the Brandenburg Provincial Diet, and made a speech in which he dwelt upon the close alliance existing between the Brandenburgers and the Hohenzollerns. He praised the fidelity and loyalty of the Brandenburgers, which had been particularly tried in the evil times which fell upon Prussia at the beginning of this century. The Brandenburgers had, he said, stood by his House both in troubled and in joyous days, and it was in the hour of need that one learned to know his true friends. His Majesty went on to say that he had been reproached with travelling about too much; but he recommended all people to travel, and they would then learn to judge men and things in a calmer and cooler manner. "I have seen," proceeded the Emperor, "the starry firmament at night on the high seas, and I came to very different thoughts. I have learned to judge of politics from the outside, and over-hasty steps have thereby been prevented." Then he pointed out that working was always the programme of the Hohenzollerns. He reminded his hearers of the Great Elector, of Frederick the Great, and of his grandfather. The Great Elector had founded the Prussian Navy and promoted commerce. Frederick the Great had increased his kingdom and organized a strong army. His successors, and especially the Emperor William, had continued in these endeavours and this work. The Emperor continued: "I shall follow the traditions of my grandfather, who marked out for me the path on which I intend to walk. To him who is with me I am grateful, and he who is against me, with him I shall know how to cope. If we should be attacked, a great and gallant army will stand by my side." According to another version, which is, however, stated to be incorrect, the Emperor is said to have used a much stronger expression—namely, that he would "crush everybody who would dare to prevent him." The Emperor concluded his speech with a Hoch for the Province of Brandenburg. His Majesty remained with the Company for three hours and a quarter, and over the coffee and cigars conversed in the gayest mood and with the most unaffected cordiality with many of the guests.

IT is well known that the interval between the bite of a mad dog and the first symptoms of hydrophobia—technically called the "period of incubation"—is of uncertain duration, generally lasting a week or two, but sometimes extending over months. It is highly doubtful whether there are any instances of its spreading over thirty years, as in a well-authenticated case reported from Liubartoff, in Russia, where a wealthy house-owner, Stanislaus Litsevitch, who was severely bitten by a mad dog thirty years ago, when he was but ten years old, died a few days ago, aged forty, of hydrophobia after frightful torments, during which he retained perfect consciousness. The case is creating considerable sensation in medical circles.

THE official Central Statistical Bureau for Norway has published a life-table for that country based upon mortality statistics of the ten years 1871-80. This life-table shows that the death-rates that prevailed during those ten years implied a mean duration of life, or expectation of life at birth, equal to 48·33 years for males, and 51·30 years for females. The English life-table, based upon the mortality statistics of the ten years 1871-80, gives a mean duration of life of 41·35 years for males, and 44·62 for females. Thus the expectation of life at birth of a male infant born in Norway is greater by 6·98 years than that of one born in England, and of a Norwegian female infant greater by 6·68 years. The only period of life at which it appears, by comparison of these life-tables, that the vitality of the English population is greater than that of the Norwegian population, is that between the ages of five and twenty-five years, when the English rates of mortality are decidedly lower than the rates in Norway. It would be interesting to compare the mortality from the various classes of diseases in Norway with the view to throw light upon the causes which contribute most largely to the marked excess of mortality in England and Wales compared with that in Norway.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

A Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, Sparkiing, and Invigorating Summer Beverage, or for any Season, and a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
Invaluable to Residents in
HOT COUNTRIES.
Is the best Preventive and Cure for

Biliousness.	Sick Headache.
Mental Depression.	Want of Appetite.
Skin Eruptions.	Pimples on the Face.
Constipation.	Vomiting.
Giddiness.	Feverishness.
Thirst, &c.	Unnatural Excitement.
Impure Blood.	Errors in Diet.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating, and does not cake or get hard in warm and humid Climates.

A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

PRESERVING AND RESTORING HEALTH.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* **WORTHLESS IMITATION.** *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."
London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.
No 3 HINDOO PEN MACNIVEN & CAMERON EDINBURGH
"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.
"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.
2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

DO YOU EVER
BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?
If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing
ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS
Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

TILES & MOSAICS
of all description
for
ENTRANCE HALLS.
VERANDAHS
Ornamental & Glazed Tiles
for covering Walls, Baths,
&c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co
TRADE MARK

SPECIAL DESIGNS
and Catalogues
free on Application
MANUFACTORY
STOKE ON TRENT.
ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 206, Gt PORTLAND St LONDON PARIS 1878. MELBOURNE 1880

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION,
HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

NOTICES.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
TRY THEM. Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

For WEAK NERVES
It has been proved that "Electricity," when properly applied, can cure the most obstinate disorders of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, whether hereditary or acquired. Mr. C. B. HARNESS (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) is the only Medical Electrician in the United Kingdom whose appliances are recommended by the leading Scientific and Medical Authorities. Harness' world-famed
ELECTROPATHIC BATTERY BELT
is guaranteed to produce a mild imperceptible constant current of Electricity, and is a safeguard against tropical diseases. *It restores impaired vitality* and speedily promotes Health and Manly Vigour. Testimonials and Pamphlet post free. Mr. C. B. Harness, THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED, 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
Advice by letter free of charge.
For TORPID LIVER

PASTA

TRADE-MARK.
MACK

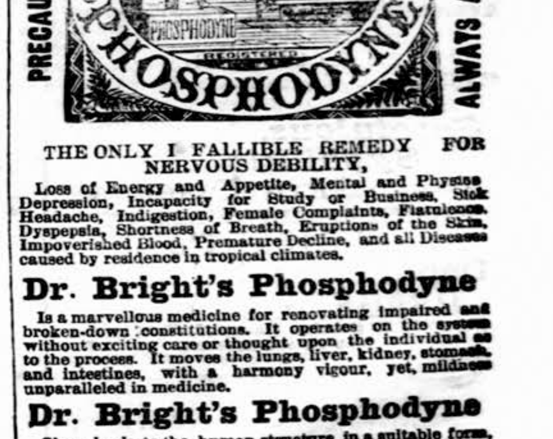
PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

TRADE MARK.
G. & J. ZAIR'S
WHIPS
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—
BIRMINGHAM.

ALL WHO SUFFER
FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT
AND
RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor.
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

ATKINSON'S
ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S
QUININE HAIR LOTION
Unsurpassed for promoting the growth and improving the appearance of the hair. Guaranteed perfectly harmless.
ATKINSON'S
FLORIDA WATER,
an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF



THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.
DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic **infallible, and preservative**

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblenhorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**

20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

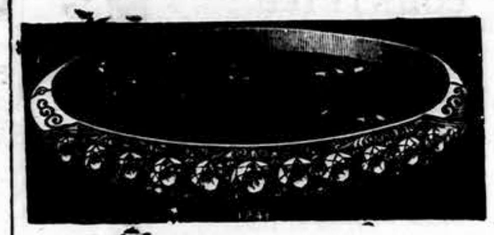
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

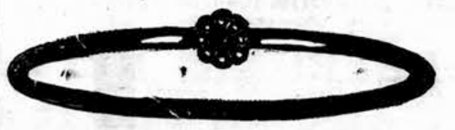
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

THE Illustrations below are a few Specimens of their Fxtensive and Varied Stock of Bangles and Bracelets. Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., invite the favour of an early inspection by intending Purchasers. :—

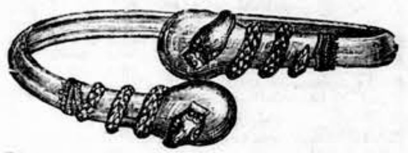


Gold Bracelet artistically set with 13 very fine Brilliants, Rs. 850.

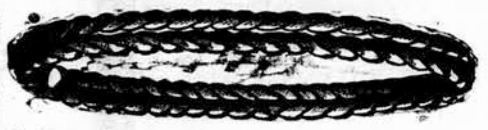
Gold Bangles, set with fine pearls, in various designs, from Rs. 55, or from Rs. 110 per pair in case.



Gold "Daisy" Bangles, set with fine pearls, from Rs. 30, or from Rs. 60 per pair in a case.



Plain and Fancy Gold Bangles as above, in great variety, from Rs. 35.



Gold Twist close or open patterns, from Rs. 45, or from Rs. 90 per pair.

Gold Bands, plain, engraved, or fluted, from Rs. 50.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON SPINNERS.

IMPROVED REELS

specially adapted for the Indian Market for reeling Mule Cops, Ring Throstle, Flyer Throstle, or Doubler Bobbins, and having the following advantages:—

Light running, high speed, new Patent Doffing Motion. This latter motion is extremely simple, cannot get out of order, and it is impossible for the Hanks to get soiled with oil in doffing.

Ring Bobbin Reels for Ring Throstle Bobbins are all fitted with Patent Snarl Preventers.

YARN BUNDLING PRESSES

of all descriptions, with new Lifting Motion, which completely prevents break-downs.

ALSO

all classes of Cop, Bobbin, Hank, and Pirn Winding Frames, Gassing Frames, Stop Motion Winding Frames for doubling purposes, &c.

Patentee and Sole Maker—

JOSEPH STUBBS,

MILL STREET WORKS, ANCOATS, MANCHESTER

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

Needham's Polishing Paste

TRADE P MARK

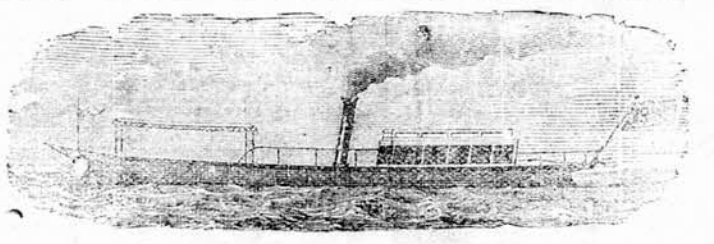
LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE

Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD,

YARROW & CO. POPLAR, LONDON.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE, **R. DITMAR,** LATE THEODOR KNAUST,

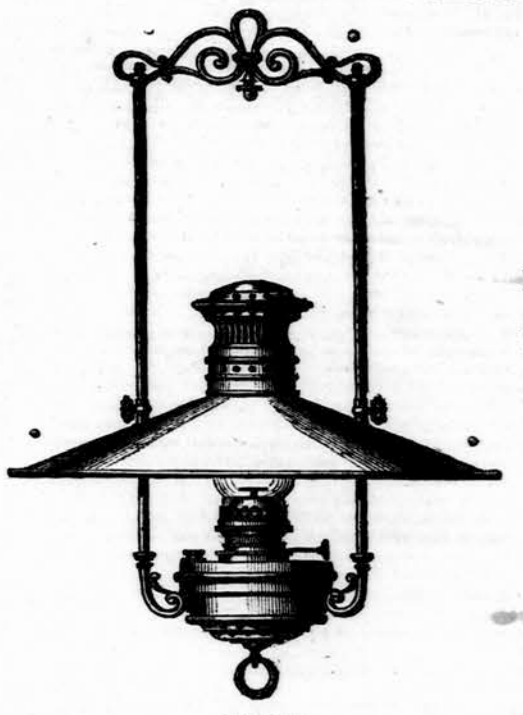
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAMPS!

PUNKAHPROOF

HANGING, TABLE AND WALL LAMPS, FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, &c., &c.

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDI.



No. 6785.

LANTERNS!

STORMPROOF

STREET LAMPS, VERANDAH LAMPS, AND EVERY KIND OF LANTERN OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLE & MANUFACTURE, EXPRESSLY MADE FOR THIS COUNTRY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST sent free by Post to the Mofussil.

PEARS'

TRANSPARENT

SOAP.

For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

Telegraphic Address: "CAMBRIAN," LIVERPOOL.

C. W. FIELD, WHOLESALE CHEMIST,

IMPORTER AND DISTILLER OF

ESSENTIAL OILS,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

SOLUBLE FRUIT FLAVOURING ESSENCES,

Directs the attention of the Aerated Water Makers to the following:—

Soluble Essences	Of the Greatest Strength consistent with Solubility.
Heading Liquid	Producing a Creamy Head upon Aerated Waters and Fermented Liquors.
Anti-Ferment	For preserving Syrups, Cordials, or Fruit Juices in all climates.

PURE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*

Price—In 10-gallon Casks and Carboys, 10d. per lb. In Jars or Winchester Quarts, 11d. per lb.

FIELD'S HEADING LIQUID

Will be found Economical because of its Great Strength.

C. W. FIELD, CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Trade W Mark

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address. also Trade Mark, W AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the **Best Quality** and **Pure Fast Dye.** Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

Mention this Paper.

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE.

ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS;

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.